

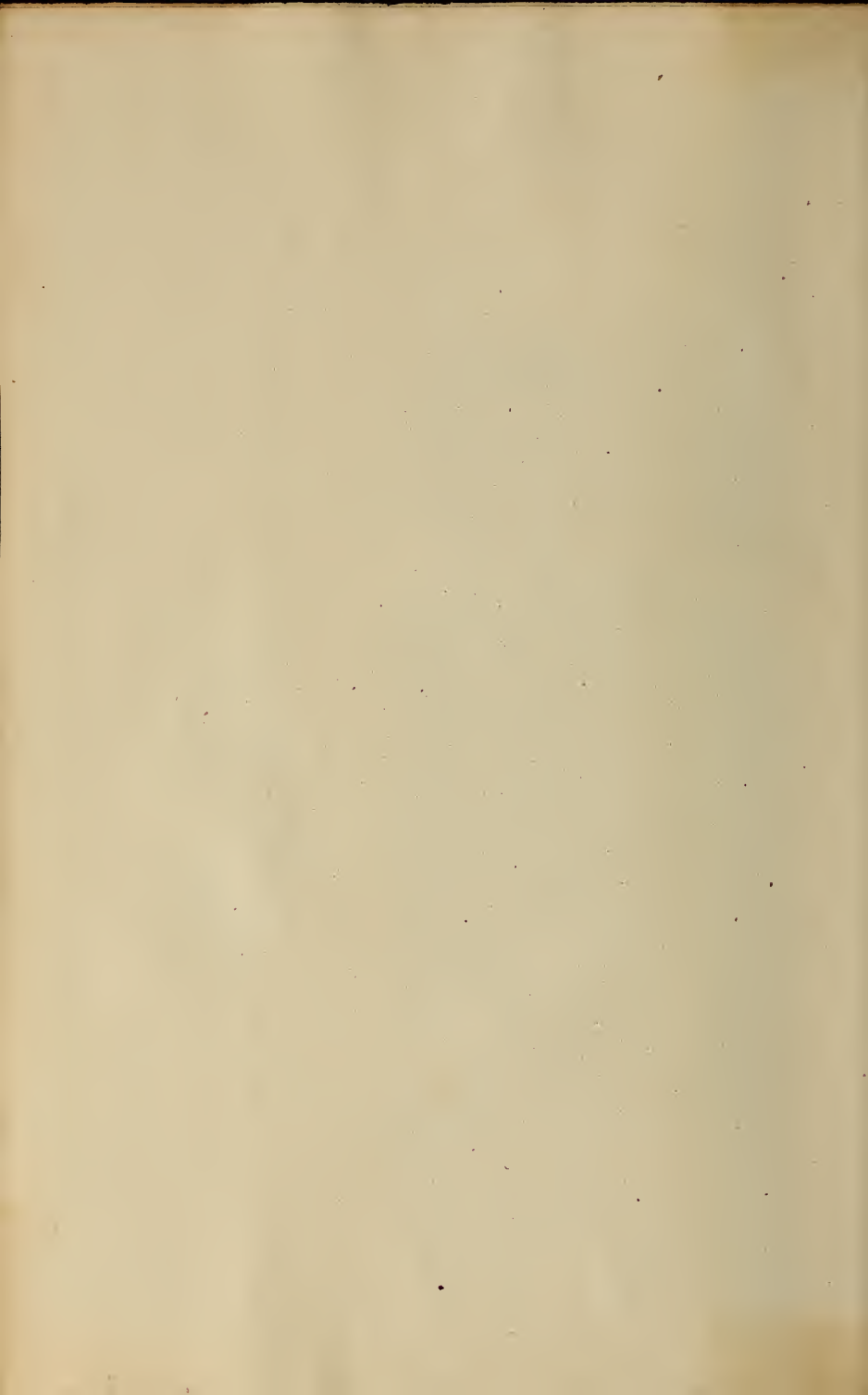
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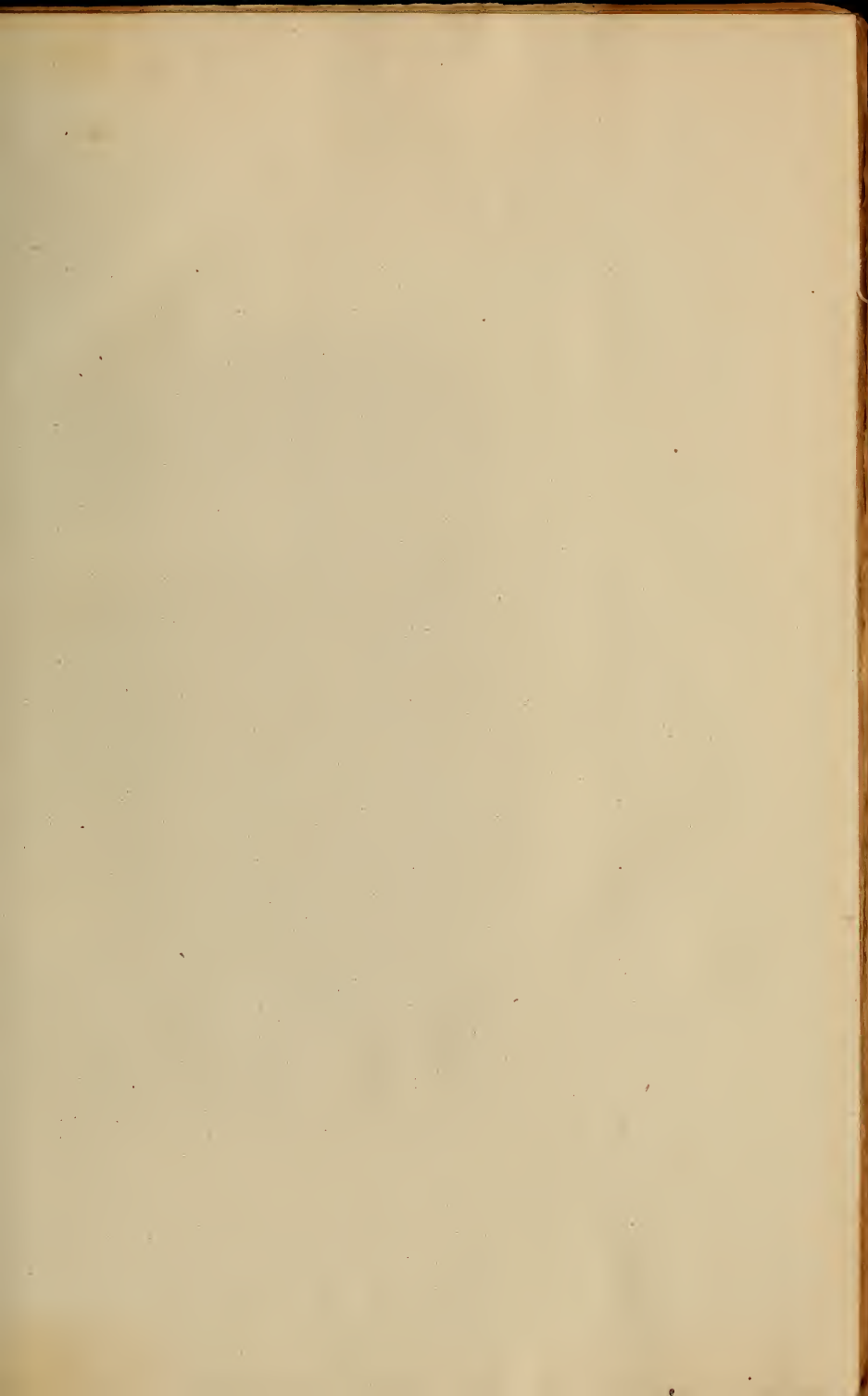
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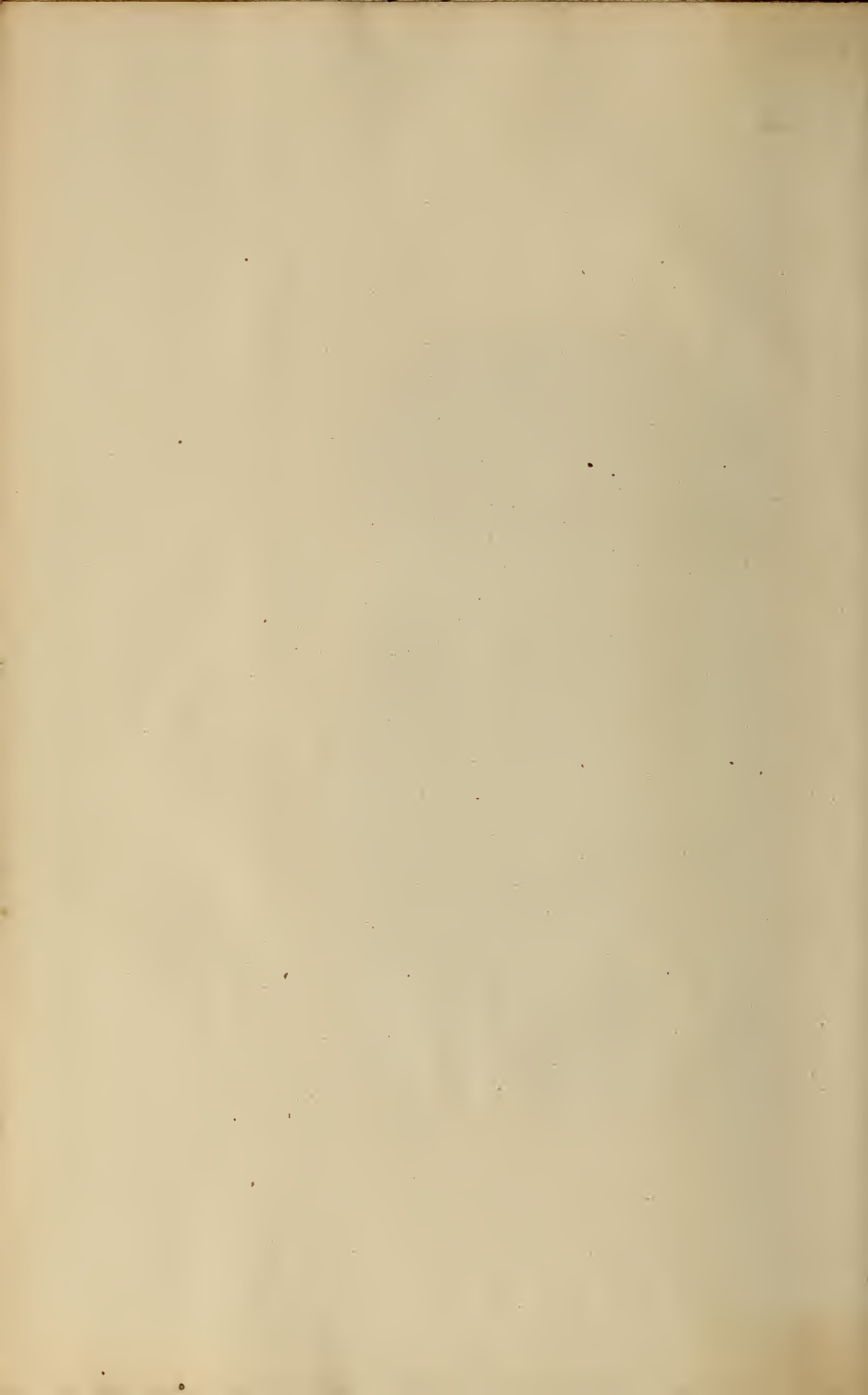
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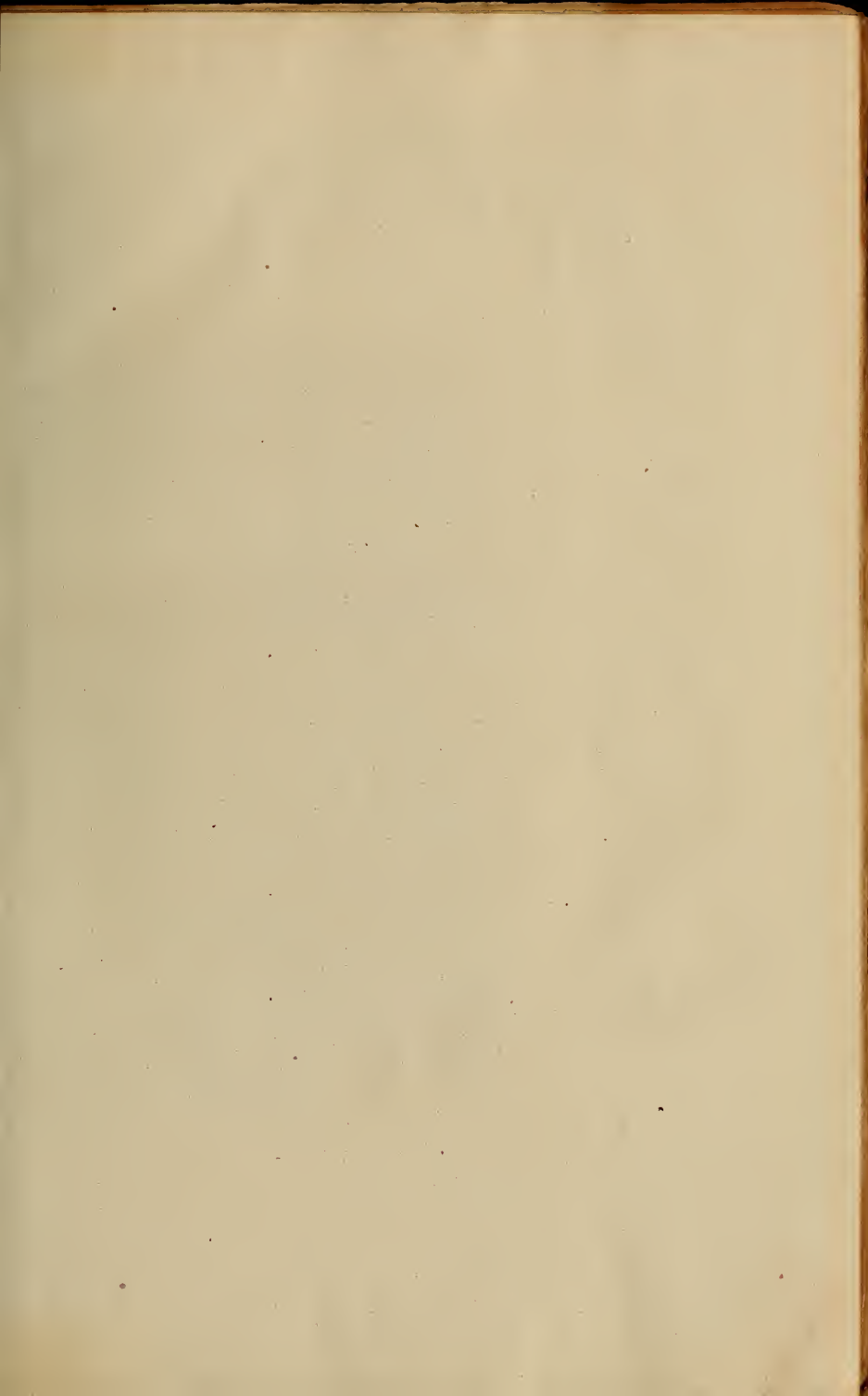


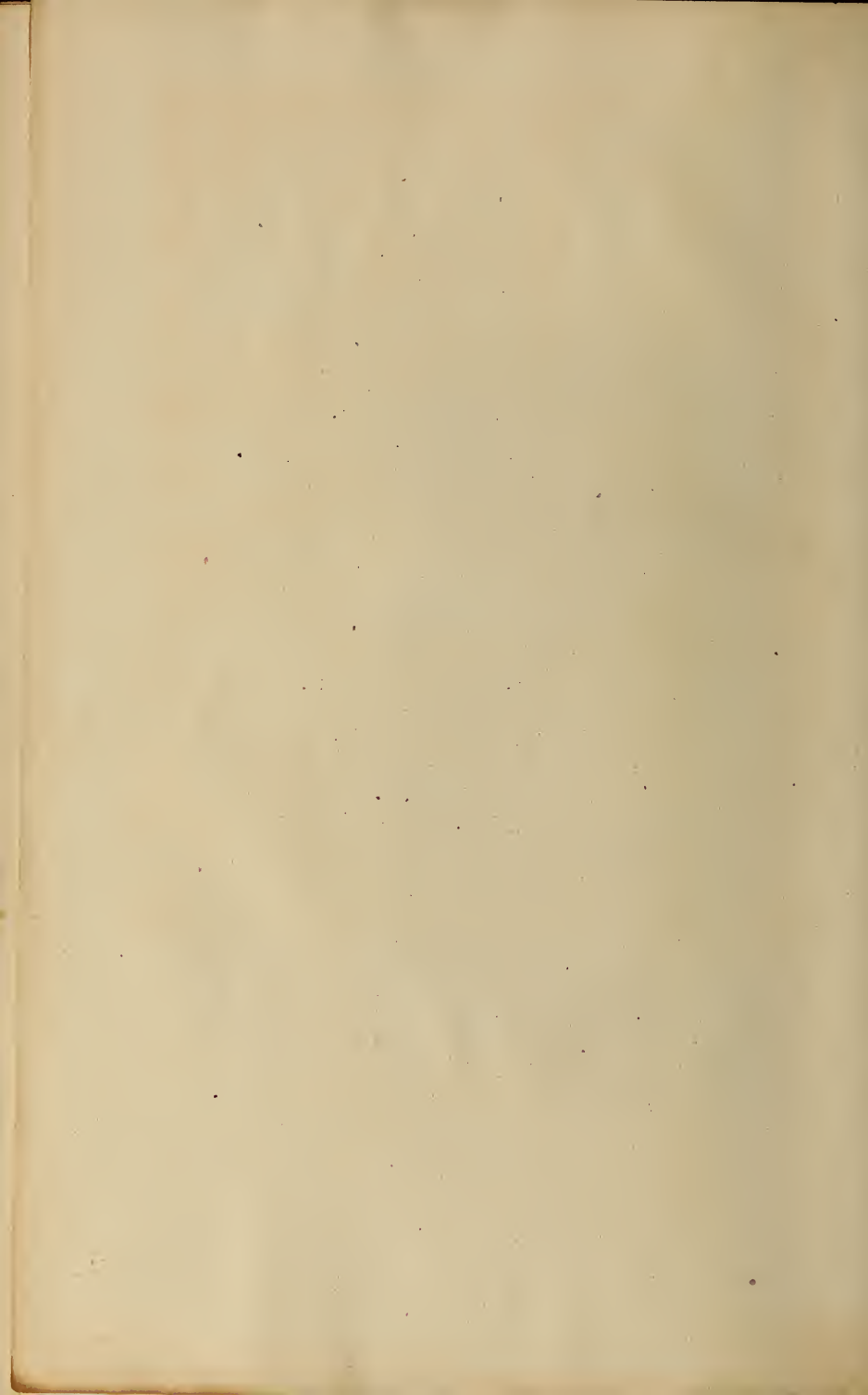


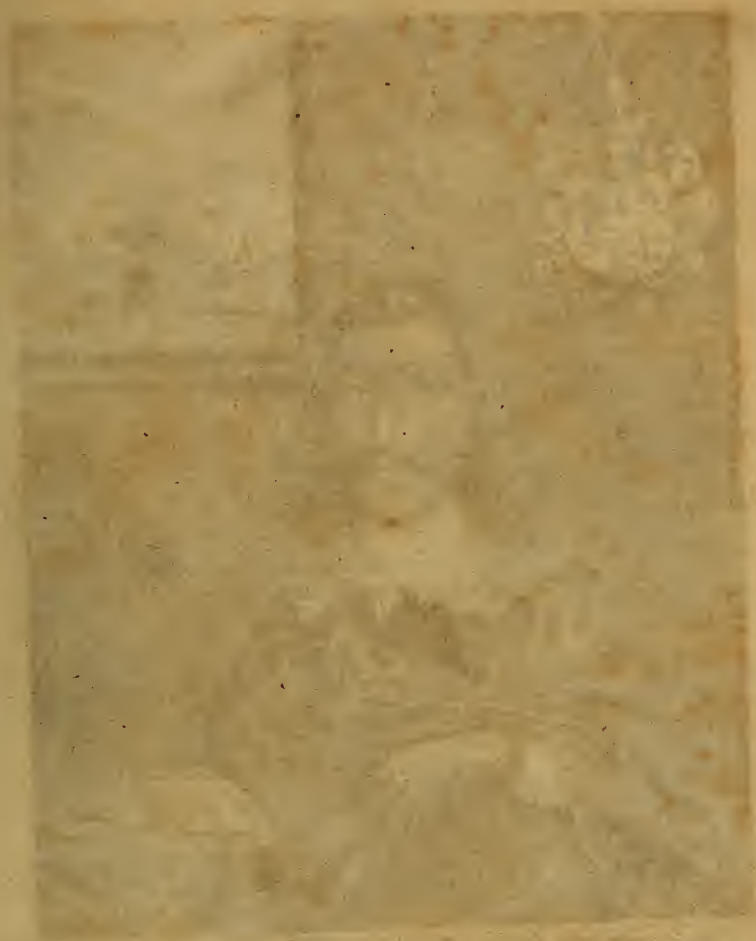












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Of all the Gifts of Gods most sacred Spirit,
 The Gift of Tongues being of much precious merit,
 By which, Man, mainly, differs from a Beast,
 And all rare Knowledge richly is increast.
 How much, to our Industrious Ricraft, then,
 Is due, for his great Paines and usefull Pen:
 Who, thus, hath made so Copious a Collection
 Of th' Orient Characters, for fair Direction
 To learn those Tongues; A Work most Excellent,
 And, of more worth than Pearles most Orient.
 For which, with gratefull heart, give God the Praise,
 And Crown braue Ricrafts Browes wth fragrant Bayes.
I: Pickers Script. *W: Caithorne scul.*

A
S U R V E Y
OF
ENGLANDS CHAMPIONS

AND
Truths faithfull Patriots

OR
A Chronologicall Recitement of
the principall proceedings of the most
worthy Commanders of the prosperous Armies
raised for the preservation of Religion, the Kings
Majesties Person, the Priviledges of Parliament,
and the Liberty of the Subject, &c.

With a most exact narration of the severall
Victories, as also the number of Commanders
and Souldiers that have been slain on both sides
since these uncivill civil wars began.

With the lively pourtraitures of the severall Commanders.

By JOSIAH RHCRAFT.

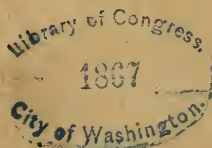
Published by Authority.

Psal. 44. 5. *Through thee wee have thrust back our adversaries, by thy name have we trodden down them that rose up against us.*

London: Printed by R. Austin, and are to be sold by
F. H. in Popes head Alley, and in Cornhill neer the
Royall Exchange 1647.

Reprint

1818



DA410
R54
1818

THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS
—
WASHINGTON

(A survey of English champions)
By Josiah Bland

THE
Civill VVarres
OF
E N G L A N D

BRIEFLY

Related from His Majesties first setting up
His Standard 1641.

To this present Personall hopefull Treaty.

WITH

The lively Effigies and Eulogies of the chief
Commanders, who like Starres in their courses
have fought against the Romish *Sicera*, or the
great Scarlet Whore, with whom the Kings
of the Earth have committed Forni-
cation. *Rev. 17. 2.*

Together with the distinct appellations, pro-
per motions, and propitious influences of these
memorable Starres, Chronologically related
from *Anno. 1641. to Anno. 1648.*

Collected by JOHN LEYCESTER.

Ecce triumphales Anni! Quoq; Sydera fausta.

LONDON,

Printed for *John Hancock*, at the first shop in Popes-Head
Alley, next to Corn-hill. 1649.

Printed, London 1818.



TO THE
Honour and Glory of the In-
finite, Immense, and Incom-
prehensible Majesty of
JEHOVAH
THE
Fountaine of all Excellencies,
the Lord of Hosts, the Giver of
all Victories, and the God
of PEACE.

IF that one Star in vast circumference,
so much exceeds the globe of earth and seas,
and if the soule more vast by intelligence,
exceeds the magnitude of *Pleiades*.

What admiration then to him belongs,
what trembling joy, what duty, love and feare
What exaltation in all psalmes and songs?

that tongue or pen objects to eye, or eare,

Who hath so many millions of soules,
 and stars created, stretching forth
 The heav'ns on th' Axis turning into Poles,
 terminated in the South and North?
 Who without quantity is only great,
 and without quality is only good,
 More perfect than perfection, more compleat,
 then can by *Seraphims* be understood,
 To this *Jehovah-jireth*, who unfolds,
 all close contrivings 'gainst his little flocke,
 To this *Jehovah-Nissi*, who upholds,
 his Church on's powers everlasting Rocke
 To this *Jehovah-Shallom* God of Peace
 that twice hath made our civill wars to cease
 (Maugre open force, and secret fraud.) To this
 Ocean without bottome, or banke of blisse,
 First let the Rivers of our praises runne,
 and first ascribe all glory to this sunne
 Of righteousnes, which makes these stars to shine
 but with his frowne great Potentates decline.

By J. O. LEY.

Septemb. 23.
 1648.

A small crumme of mortality



To the
Impartial Reader.

I Present to thy view no Astrologicall predictions, limiting divine providence to the necessity of secondary causes, a worke savouring more of Luciferian pride than piety, nor yet the Apples of Sodom, specious lyes, such as Mercurius, Aulicus, Pragmaticus and divers others of that gang, have baited their hooke withall to catch silly simple soules; but an historicall relation, and naked narration of our late warlike exploits, the persons by whom, the times when, and the places where, being satisfactorily expressed and explained. All which have not a coulour, but a reality of true notions, but in the weightiest motive to reading as will make the most clamorous Malignant as silent as a Seriphian Frog. But howsoever all humane knowledge is imperfect, and therefore no writing can be so exact in every point and circumstance, as to be accounted infallible (for that Epithite is peculiar onely to the sacred Scriptures, and to no other booke in the world) yet I am sure this booke is much more truer than that Aulicus by whose helpe Prince Rupert routed the Parliaments

B

To the Reader.

ments Army at Long-Marston, for joy whereof Bonefires were made at Oxford in an. 1644. As for these Metaphorical, or Mystical resplendent stars whose aspect hath been as sadly ominous to the foes, as benevolous to the friends of Gods Truth, and true Religion, I hope that I have so kept within the circle of modesty and reason, in the expression of their merits and the accommodation of their due praises, that none but such to whom goodnesse in others seemes miraculous, and to whom no blood or condition of estate is acceptable, but those who are stamped with Cæsars Image (who if there were such a peace concluded as they could wish, were as fit to receive the marke of the Beast as before) can justly repine at it. But to my own judgement I seem rather to have transgressed by diminishing, than enlarging their high deserts by my weake industry. But if it be lawfull and equall to caluminate, slander and disgrace an enemy (which is Cavaliers practise, not my tenet) then by the rule of contraries it is lawfull and equall to praise and commend a friend, especially such friends, who have preferred the life of Religion, Lawes and Liberty before their owne lives, and faire estates. But it is very comicall to consider how prettily the Malignants tearmes of contempt doe jumpe with their contemptible fortunes, for they called that gallant souldier Generall Brown a Woodmonger, a tearme very suitable to their sufferings, for they know very well, that this Woodmonger hath oftentimes cudgelled their Militia from the Generalissimo to the Corporall, and made them run almost to every

To the Reader.

every point of the Compasse.

I could recount many others of our worthies here inserted grossely abused, and traduced by the obstreperous goosse-quill of Phaetons Sy-cophants and his followers, but Crimine ab uno discite nunc omnes.

As for the Historicall part of this booke, which I have drawne in this method, first the chiefe heroicke actions of our Noble Generalls and Renowned Commanders are particularly described, then followeth in Order a List of all the severall Victories and Encounters, the names of the Cities, Towns and Castles taken by storme or surrender, with the names of the Earles, Lords, Knights, Generalls, Collonels, Lieut. Col. Majors, Capt. and Gentlemen of quality slain in this unnatural war on both sides, with the number of common Souldiers; to which is added the Commissioners names imployed in this present Treaty with His Majesty, which the Lord grant may be effectuell that righteousness may take place, and peace and truth may meet together, so shall our Kingdom flourish and we become a happy people by continuing in the Bond of Unity.

(Courteous Reader) if you meet with errata (for I am conscientious to my selfe of my owne insufficiency (I intreate you to impute

To the Reader.

pute them to the Diurnalls my best Intelligencers, And as for other slips not suiting with thine affection (yet, percit judicium cum res transit in affectum) I must conclude with Lypsius his deprecation, Mihi quidem mens ubiq; bona; & si alibi humana hæc lingua, aut calamus hic titubavit, ne asperè quæso minus luam; To close all as I prefixed to this short Epistle a Doxalogie, so I shut it up with the Psalmists thankful acknowledgment, which that renowned Conqueror Hen. 5 commanded to be sung in his Campe after the famous Victory at Agin-Court, Not unto us, Lord, not unto us (not to our Parliament, not to our Armies, not to our Navy, nor to London) but to thy name give the praise, Ps. 115. 5.

By John Leycester.

CHAP. I.

Upon the illustrious and
right honourable, ROBERT Earle
of Essex, sometimes Generall of
England, lately deceased.*

*Brightest Starre of the whole constellation
Of warlike Worthies, sending influence
Of vigour to an old collapsed Nation,
Divided, not by Romish negligence:
Had not thy courage cop'd with bloody men,
Thy Conquests had not been so got with blood:
But, destruction needs must follow, when
Their cruelty threatning (like a swelling
flood)*

*Life and Lawes, with an imperiall rage;
Providence by thy prowess did asswage
That furious torrent, leaving the crimson
ground,
Edg-hill and Newb'ry Marsh thy fame to
sound.*

*For in those fields thou didst triumphantly
Conquer the enemy, and got'st the victory:
Therefore thou had'st instead of passing Bells
The Drums and Cannons thunder forth thy
knels.*

THIS our never sufficiently honoured En-
glish Generall, his Excellency the
Earle of Essex deserves a record written
in

*The due desert
of Englands de-
ceased Generall
the Earle of
Essex.*

* The Earl of Essex was in his friendships
just and constant; and would not have practised
foully

in letters of gold, and a tomb carved out in precious stones, with this inscription upon it, for after Ages to read ;

*Here's intomb'd Robert Devereux,
Brave renouned Earle of Essex,*

Who

fouly against those he took to be enemies. No man had credit enough with him to corrupt him in point of loyalty to the king, whilst he thought himself wise enough to know what treason was. But the new doctrine and distinction of allegiance, and of the king's power in and out of parliament, and the new notions of ordinances, were too hard for him, and did really intoxicate his understanding, and caused him to quit his own to follow theirs, who, he thought, wished as well, and judged better than himself. His vanity disposed him to be his Excellency; and his weakness, to believe that he should be the General in the Houses as well as in the field, and be able to govern their councils, and restrain their passions, as well as to fight their battles; and that by this means, he should become the preserver, and not the destroyer, of the king and kingdom. With this ill-grounded confidence, he launched out into that sea, where he met with nothing but rocks and shelves, and from whence he could never discover any safe port to harbour in. When he took the command of the parliament army, he was better qualified than any man in the kingdom for that post; but was soon eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, who, if not his superiors in the art of war, went far beyond him in spirit and enterprise. He died the 14th of September, 1646, and his death helped to open a way for the ambition of Cromwell.

*Who was in English mens account,
The Phoenix Peer, Lord Paramount :
A friend to Truth and Peace he was,
God lov'd him well, that was the cause
That he away from hence was sent
Into the highest Firmament.*

Where I leave him amongst the Angels and glorious host, and descend from his celestiall, to this terrestriall actions, in some measure to speak of what he did most gallantly perform in the time he was late Lord Generall of England, which was in the yeare 1641. and upon the third of July in the said year his Excellency rode through London to take a view of his voluntarie Citizens and Apprentices of London that had listed themselves under him, and were met to be mustered in the new Artillery, whither their renowned Generall no sooner came, but was entertained with shouts of joy, flinging up their hats into the ayre, and crying with a loud voice, (*We will live and die with you my Lord ;*) and he answered, *And I by the help of God, am ready to do the like with you.* Never was Generall better beloved by his Souldiers then he was, many of them to this day with heavy hearts shake their heads and cry, *Adieu brave Devereux adieu ;* This renowned Generall had no sooner received his instruction from the Parliament, but he marched into the field, and hearing of the Kings Forces near Worcester plundering and spoiling the Countrey, he marched up to them fell suddenly upon them, and utterly

The Earle of Essex made Generall of England in the yeere 1641.

*The Kings forces
routed, and
Worcester taken*

Edge hill fight.

Prisoners taken

*Reading taken,
Aprill 18. 1643
Glocester relieved.
Cirencester taken.*

terly routed them, the 12. of September, 1642. and afterwards tooke the City of Worcester, and hearing the Kings scattered Forces got a head neare unto Shrewsbury in Shropshire, he marched after them and drove them before him untill they saw their own advantage of time and place, pitched there maine body upon a place called Edge-hill, neere Keynton, where our noble Generall drew up to them, and most gallantly charged them in his own person, and after a fierce battell, the Enemy were wholly routed, and most confusedly retreated with great losse, where was taken the Kings Standard, the L. *Willoughby*, Sir *Edward Stanley*, Col. *Vavasour*, Col. *Lunsford*, with many hundreds more; in which fight was slain the Earl of *Lindsey*, the Kings Generall, the L. *Aubeny*, Sir *Edmond Verney* the Kings Standard-bearer, with divers other Officers of quality, and many hundred common souldiers, Octob. the 22. 1642. in this battell the Earl of *Essex* fought so gallantly, shewing so much courage and fidelity, that his very enemies did acknowledge it. The winter was no sooner over past, that Artillery might bee drawne, but his Excellency againe tooke field and marched up to Reading and straightly besieged it, and after a small time tooke it, Aprill the 18. 1643. and afterwards marched to Glocester, and relieved it, then to Cirencester, and took it, and drew up the whole Army, and gave the Kings

Kings Army battell at Newbery, and utterly routed them, kill'd five Lords and many hundreds more; in this fight our noble Generall did in his owne person charge the enemy, to the great encouragement of his Souldiers, and after he had performed this service, he marched for the relief of the oppressed West Countrey, and beat up the enemies quarters before him, tooke the town of Barnstaple in Devonshire, and the Castle of Taunton-Deane with all the ammunition, the 22. of June 1644. and afterwards marched up to Mount Stamford and tooke it with all the ammunition, as also the town of Plympton, with the Garrison of Saltash and Launceston, with four or five more small Garrisons. And againe he marches forward and takes Greenvill-house, and Newbridge with all the ammunition, the 14. of July 1644. and afterward took Tadcaster in Cornwall, and Foy, with many Ships in the Harbour: These with many more, did this renowned Generall his Excellency the Earle of *Essex* performe, alwaies bearing a tender respect to his souldiers to see them well provided for: And this was and is noble *Essex's* honor, that he was mercifull to man and beast, himselfe free from cowardice, or covetousnesse, pride, or contention.

Newbery fight.

CHAP. II.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HAROLD GODWINSON
BY
JOHN GILBERT
OF
THE
UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. II
LONDON
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD
1812

THE HISTORY OF THE

CHAP. II.

Upon the right Honourable,
Alexander Lesley, Earle of Leven,
Generall of the Scots Army.*

*The great Commander of four warlike Friends,
And Brethren, is this noble valiant Scot,
Whose sincere heart's free from selfe-seeking
ends,*

His love and labour must not be forgot.

*York, Newcastle, and her Marquesse knowes,
Their conquer'd State, and his sad over-
throwes;*

*Digby, and Langdale too, may waile their
losse,*

And that rebellious Army of Montrosse.

IF art could invent, or wisdom delineate
the height of perfection that is to be found
in the most noble parts of military Disci-
pline, then renowned *Lesley* would be the
admiration of all the world, who now hath
the

*The due praise
of Alexander
Lesley Earl of
Leven.*

* Alexander Lesley, earl of Leven, acquired the highest reputation as a soldier, under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, who appointed him governor of Stralsund, which he bravely and vigilantly defended against the Imperialists. He was also governor of the cities along the coast of the Baltic; and afterward "felt-marshal over the army in Westphalia." He had the supreme command of the Scottish army when it invaded England, and was, upon the cessation of arms betwixt the two kingdoms, created an earl; and about the same time made governor of the castle of

Lesleyes salutation and courting at the Court of England.

the commendation of the greatest part of Europe, the Low-Countreyes, and divers parts beyond Seas, at this day eccho forth his praise, and with a sorrowfull looke and pale face bid him *Adieu brave Lesley adieu*; but the love he bare to Religion, his King, and Countrey, ingaged him to steere his course towards these Kingdoms, and coming to the Court of *England*, was courted and consulted withall, and being found neither knave nor foole, was presently discountenanced and so departed into his owne Countrey of Scotland, and was there received with much triumph and joy; they knowing he was free from cowardice, or covetousnesse, (which is often the losse of Armies,

of Edinburgh. He also commanded the army that marched into England in 1644; and which had so considerable a share in the battle of Marston Moor, the greatest that was fought during the civil war. Soon after the defeat of the royal army at this place, general Leven, the earl of Manchester, and Fairfax, with their combined forces, sat down before York, which presently surrendered upon terms. They soon after divided their armies; and Leven returning into the North, took the rich town of Newcastle. Zachary Hamilton, preceptor to the Pretender's son, told lord Hailes, that Lesley was a soldier of fortune, and that one day on a march in Scotland, he said to an officer, "There is the house where I went to school."—"How, General," answered the officer, "I thought you could not read."—"Pardon me, I got the length of the letter G."

Armies, and Garrisons, if I be not mistaken, Oxford, Banbury, and Bristoll will witnesse) yet neither profit or penury could incline him or decline him from doing or suffering to his uttermost in the cause of Religion: Lord-Bishops, and all that depend upon their Episcopall Hierarchy, will remember renounced *Lesley*, who was under God the two-edged Sword that cut them, and their wild branches off at the root; witnesse the yeare 1640. in which time he entered England with an Army of twenty thousand men, and upon the first entrance routed the Queens Regiment of Horse and Foot, and all the rest fled, finding a paire of heels to be of more use for security, then a paire of hands: but notwithstanding this advantage, our Brethren were desirous to treat with His Majesty, who condescended thereunto, and hearing the reasonablenesse of their Propositions, condescended thereunto, and so in peace they did depart not long after; but in the yeare 1642. a civill Warre arising amongst our selves, and the Parliaments Army not able to suppress the enemy, were necessitated to desire the assistance of our Brethren of Scotland, who were as ready to help us as we were readie to desire their help; their sensiblenesse of our misery was exprest in tears, as may appeare by the relation of our Messengers, the Lord *Wharton*, Sir *Henry Vane*, M. Solicitor *S. John*, M. *Marshall*, and M. *Burroughs*, and that which puts a seale of
con-

See their Speeches in print.

*Cocket Island
taken, Ian. 20.
1643.*

*Tinby taken,
March 19.
1643.*

confirmation to these, and other relations of their love, and willingnesse to help us, is their coming into England so suddenly after, and at such an unseasonable time as they did, it being mid winter that they marched in snow and water to the mid leg for a hundred miles together; and their noble Generall his Excellency the Earl of *Leven* most resolutely fell to the work, although in an enemies Countrey, having before him the Earl of *Newcastle*, with an Army of 20 thousand strong, yet he drove them before him, killing and taking prisoners many of them daily, and upon a sudden he wheeled about with his Army, and tooke Cocket Island, with the town, Jan. 20. 1643. and afterwards marches up to the enemies quarters, and beats them up, taking in also the strong Garrison of Alnwick, Febr. 14. 1643. and afterward hastned his march further into the enemies Countrey, and takes in the Town of Morepeth, Febr. 22. 1643. and marches againe up to the enemy, and beats up his quarters, and takes the strong Garrison of Tinby, March 19. 1643. and afterwards marches forward and takes Sunderland, with great store of Ammunition; *Newcastles* rage being risen, drawes up his whole Army, as intending to give battell to the Earle of *Leven*, but no sooner did he draw up, but *Newcastles* popish ragged Regiments ran away, and our Brethren of Scotland marched forward, and tooke the strong Garrisons of Durham, and

and Lomby, Aprill 14. & 15. 1644. they marched yet forwarder, and beat severall parties of the enemies, and tooke Morepeth Castle, with all the Ammunition, the 2. of June, 1644. and having notice of the renowned Earl of *Manchester's* marching up towards them, they with much rejoycing hastned to meet him, whom they longed to see the face of, and having met him, with much joy saluted him, and so joyned both their Armies together, and drove the Popish Earle of *Newcastle* and all his Army into York, and there besieged him, Prince *Rupert* being at that time in Lancashire, hastens to raise their siege, making his boasts how he would beat the Scots, and would know of what mettle those fresh-water souldiers were made, which (e're he departed) he very well knew to the deare price of 4500. mens lives upon the place, called Marston-Moore never to be forgotten by Prince *Rupert*, nor the Earl of *Newcastle*, and after the spoile of the battell was taken, they marched up to Yorke and tooke it, with all the Ammunition, and when this was performed, the Earle of *Manchester* marched Westward, and the Earle of *Leven* Northward, and tooke Gateshead 12. of August 1644. and straightly besieged Newcastle upon Tine, prepared mines, and all accommodation for storme, offered faire terms but were not accepted, then stormed the towne and tooke it the 20. of October, 1644. with much Arms and Ammunition,

and

Durham and Lomby taken, April 14 & 15 1646.

York besieged.

The battell at Marston-moore.

York taken.

Newcastle besieged.

Newcastle taken Octob. 20. 1644.

*Carlisle taken.**Newark taken
by the assistance
of our brethren
of Scotland.*

and afterwards tooke Tinmouth Castle, marched up to Carlisle and took it also, and afterwards besieged the strong Castle of Scarborough, and took it, with the Castle of Rabi, and the Castle of Canon-Froome; and since have been assistant in the taking of Newarke: And for the gallant service of this noble Generall the Earle of *Leven*, let true-English-men give him true honour and praise, let that tongue cleave to the roof of that mouth, that is so ungratefull, and uncivill, as to foment divisions betwixt us and these our Covenanted-Brethren.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Upon the right honourable and
noble Patriot, *Robert Earle of*
*Warwicke.**

*A third bright star within our Hemi-Spheare
Of Reformation, is this noblest Rich;
Richer indeed, then can to men appeare,
Because his aymes on noble ends do pitch.
This trusty Pilot waits upon the Ocean,
Watching both forraigne and domestick
Foes:*

*Then to the land; thus in their restlesse motion
Are pious souls, whom God doth here dispose
To honour him and do his will on earth,
And them he honours with a second birth,
Which begets in Warwick prudence and
love,
A lions heart, yet harmlesse as the dove.*

IT were great ingratitude to let passe, or
bury in oblivion the many glorious things
that

*The due praise
of Robert Earl
of Warwick.*

* The Earl of Warwick, who assisted in the king's council, was not much wondered at for deserting his royal master, whom he had never well served; nor did he look upon himself as obliged by that honour, which he knew was conferred upon him in the crowd of those whom his majesty had no esteem of, or ever proposed to trust; so his business was to join with those to whom he was indebted for promotion. He was

that this our high Admirall of England *Robert Earl of Warwicke* hath performed both
by

a man of a pleasant and companionable wit and conversation; of a universal jollity; and such a licence in his words, and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found; so that one might reasonably have believed, that a man so qualified, would not have been able to have contributed much to the overthrow of a nation and kingdom. But with all these faults, he had great authority and credit with those people who, in the beginning of the troubles, did all the mischief; and by opening his doors, and making his house the rendezvous of all the silenced ministers, in the time when there was authority to silence them, and spending a good part of his estate, of which he was very prodigal, upon them, and by being present with them at their devotions, and making himself merry with them, he became the head of that party, and got the character of a godly man. When the king revoked the earl of Northumberland's commission of admiral, he accepted that office from the parliament, and never quitted their service; and when Cromwell dissolved that parliament, he betook himself to the protection of the Protector, married his heir to his daughter, and lived in so entire a confidence and friendship with him, that when the Protector died, he exceedingly lamented him. The earl of Warwick died April 19, 1659, aged 71, and lies buried in Folstead Church, Essex. He left his estate, which before was subject to a vast debt, more improved and repaired, than any man who trafficked in that desperate commodity of rebellion.

by Sea and Land, since the year 1642. which both his and our adversaries at home and abroad know to their grieve; he was unto our Kingdome (under God) as a bulwarke of defence, a rock of refuge, a castle and tower to flie unto; a strong and mighty wall to defend us from the malicious pride and cruelty of France, Spain, Denmarke, and all the world beside; and had not brave renowned *Warwicke* stood to us and guarded our coasts, we and our Kingdome had long e're this been a prey to our enemies at home and abroad; But God be praised, who put it into the hearts of our Parliament-Worthies, to make so good a choice, and they had no sooner made choice of him in the moneth of June, in the said year 1642. but he went forth with a godly zeale into the mighty deeps, and there secured the ships and tooke them into his own possession, for the preservation of our Religion, and defence of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom; and he was no sooner settled, the ships rigged and tacklings mended, but he had notice of a ship neer Falmouth under the command of Sir *John Pennington*, to whom he sent one of the twelve Whelps, to fetch her in, which was performed accordingly, and the men brought prisoners; another party of Ships containing a Squadron, he sent to guard the Channell near Hull, where were divers Vessells taken and secured, and many Harbours possessed by the said Ships, as also a Pin-
nace

The E. of Warwick made high Admirall of England in the year 1642.

The Navy at Sea secured.

Portsmouth taken.

nace of the Kings shot through and through, and sunk by this Squadron of Ships, the 28. of June: and afterwards they took divers barques laden with Cavaleers near Hull, the Earle with a party of Ships surprized a ship coming from France, with divers Commanders, July the 3. The Neptune and two Whelps more tooke divers ships that were coming from Holland to assist the King, July 26. 1642. and in August his Excellency the Earl of *Warwicke* sent a Squadron of ships, which secured Portsmouth and divers other Harbours, with many ships in the Harbours, August 24. An Irish ship with many Irish souldiers was taken, and the men secured, as also a Frigot taken about the same time that was laden with Ammunition going to the King, Septemb. 26. 1642. Captain *Kettelby* and divers other Commanders were taken in two ships by the Earle of *Warwicke* near Tinmouth, Octob. 15. 1642. Portsmouth by the assistance of this noble Earl at Sea was taken, Novemb. 8. 1642. Three ships pretended to be laden with Pippins coming from France, upon search, were found to be laden with Armes, but covered with Pippins, which were taken 24. of Decem. 1642. A Dunkirk ship taken in the Harbour of Arundell, Jan. 5. 1642. A Bristoll ship laden with Armes was taken in the Harbour of Liverpoole, Jan. 8. A ship also taken that was sometimes under the command of Sir *John Pennington*, Febr. 7.

7. 1642. valiant Captaine *Swanley*, with a Squadron of the Earles ships being in North-Wales, suddenly secured Milford Haven, and beat off 12. ships of Irish Rebels that had intended to land there; the noble Lord of *Warwicke* took a Welch ship laden with Armes and Ammunition intended for the Lord *Hopton*, March 26. 1643. one of the Kings best Men of War was taken by the Earle of *Warwicke*, Aprill 28. 1643. And in the moneth of May, this faithfull and religious E. took Holy Iland with the Castle and Works. Two Lin ships taken by the Antelop that were laden with Ammunition for Newcastle, June 26. 1643. Three ships more taken by our noble Admirall that were going to the King with Arms and Ammunition, 18. of July. The Fellowship one of the Kings great Men of Warre was taken with much Arms and Ammunition, August 9. 1643. The *Lion* with a small Pinnace laden with powder, was taken by this faithfull Earle of *Warwicke*, August 22. 1643. Foure Flemish vessells taken, with some Letters of dangerous consequence, Septemb. 12. 1643. A great ship taken in Dartmouth, laden with ammunition, the 14. of October: and five small vessells taken at Wareham in Dorsetshire the 24. of November. Also a great ship laden with Ammunition going to the King, taken by the Earle of *Warwicke*, Decemb. 25. 1643. Foure great Bristoll ships likewise taken by our noble Admi-

*Carmarthen Ca-
surprized by
the Earle of
Warvvick.*

Admirall, Jan. 12. 1643. and five ships of the Kings beaten at Milford Haven, and two small vessells taken, Feb. 1643. Also two great French ships taken neere Weymouth laden with ammunition for the King, March 8. 1643. The Endeavour a great ship taken going to the King with three more neere Sunderland, and a great ship laden with Ammunition going for the reliefe of Carlisle, March 1644. Melcomb-Regis re-taken, April 16. 1644. and Carmarthen Castle surprized by the Earles ships, May 19. 1644. Lime and Pembrokeshire relieved, and three ships surprised in the moneth of June 1644. Also five ships taken in the West and his Excellency the Earle of *Essex*'s Army relieved by a Squadron of the Earle of *Warwicks* ships July 1644. Also a ship taken laden with Arms from Holland going to the King, August 1644. Also three ships taken in Liverpoole by the Earl of *Warwicke*, Septem. 1644. In South Wales eight ships taken with much Ammunition, October 1644. Likewise a ship taken near Portsmouth going to the King in Novemb. 1644. Three ships also taken near Newcastle, Decem. 1644. Also foure small Barques with ammunition taken by the Earle of *Warwicke* in Jan. 1644. And a great ship with three other small vessells taken neere Padstow in the moneth of Febr. 1644. Five small vessells taken neare Scarborough, and three others neere Weymouth, by the noble Earle of *Warwicke*,

wicke, in March 1645. Divers ships beaten that came with reliefe to Sir *John Winter*, and some sunk, in the moneth of April 1645. Likewise a ship coming from France, laden with arms, intended for the King, taken in May 1645. Also a great ship taken by the noble Earle of *Warwick* upon the Irish Coast, laden with Dunkirkers, and Irish Rebels, in June 1645. Likewise foure ships taken neere Carlisle by the assistance of our loving and faithfull Covenant-keeping Brethren of Scotland, in the moneth of July 1645. In the West at severall times there hath been taken nine ships, August 1645. Also two ships taken neer Scarborough, with three small vessells in Wales, laden with ammunition, and Pembroke relieved, in the moneth of Septem. 1645. Haverford West by the assistance of the Earle of *Warwick* was taken, Octob. 12. 1645. A great Barque laden with Kerseyes going towards the King to cloth his souldiers, was taken near Plymouth, the 20. of Novem. 1645. Likewise a great ship laden with Ammunition taken in the North Coasts by this noble Earles ships, in Decemb. 1645. Also he took a ship laden with Deale and other timber, that came from Normandy, and two Irish Frigots laden with Irish Rebels in the moneth of Jan. 1645. Likewise six ships beat, and one sunk, that came to relieve Pouldram Castle, also Plymouth relieved,
and

and three small vessells taken neere Dartmouth, with two neare West Chester, in the moneth of February, 1645. A French Ship also that was laden with armes and ammunition taken, and a Dunkirk ship also taken, laden with armes near Felford Haven, by the noble and renowned Earle of *Warwicke*, in the moneth of March, 1646. There were likewise many small ships, pinnaces, shallops, hoyes, boats, and other vessells taken in severall Harbours, Havens, and Roads in the West, in Aprill 1646. Likewise a small ship taken neere Axmouth, the 23. of May, 1646, and two ships taken neare Dorsetshire the 15. of June, 1646. As also three small Pinkes taken in Cornewall with the shallop that relieved Pendennis Castle, and some great Commanders prisoners, in the month of July, 1646. Likewise a gallant ship taken that came from Burdeaux, laden with wine and meale, intended for the relief of Pendennis Castle, August 25. 1646. Also a ship of the Dunkirkers manned by Irish Rebels, set upon two of our English Merchants, and surprised them: and by the vigilancy of this our noble, active faithfull Admirall, were both re-taken, and the Dunkirk ship also with thirty Irish Rebels in it that were throwne over board, as a just recompence or Reward, for their former villany, in the moneth of September, 1646. These with many more gallant pieces

pieces of service, hath this renowned Worthy performed, for which England is engaged thankfully to remember, and highly to honour him, who God hath thus wonderfully honoured, *Robert Lord Rich, Earle of Warwicke, Lord high Admirall of England.*

CHAP. IV.

CHAP. IIII.

Upon the right Honourable and
religious Earle of Manchester.*

*The bright propitious star to Church and State
Is this approved Peere, in peace and warre ;
In hostile actions alwaies fortunate,
But th' influence of this excelling starre
Was wormwood alwaies to his Countries Foes,
Witnesse their frequent routs, defeats, and
blowes :*

*Horn Castle, Winsby, Marston-Moor know
well,*

*How thrice th' imperiall forces fled and fell
Before this brave Generall, conquering
The Idolizers of a mortall King :*

*Therefore the rose of Sharon doth thee greet,
And makes thy name & fame on earth smel
sweet.*

THis bright star of Englands Horison
had no sooner girt his sword about
him

*The due praise
of the Earle of
Manchester.*

* Edward earl of Manchester, a nobleman of many great and amiable qualities, was a zealous and no less able patron of liberty; but without enmity to monarchy, or the person of the king. He was one of the avowed patriots in the house of peers, and the only member of that house who was accused by Charles of high-treason together with the five members of the house of commons. In the civil war, he had the charge of seven of the associated counties; and with his usual activity and address raised an army of horse, which he

him, but whole Troups, Regiments and Armies out of the associated Counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntington were ready to attend him with their lives in their hands, and at his first sight they gave him such a shout as made the

he commanded in person. Soon after he entered upon his command, he forced the town of Lynne to submit to the parliament, and defeated the earl of Newcastle's army at Horn Castle. In 1644, he took Lincoln by storm, and had a principal share in the victory at Marston Moor. After the battle of Newbury, he was suspected of favouring the king's interest; was even accused by Cromwell of neglect of duty, and by the self-denying ordinance deprived of his commission. He had been bred up in the court under the favour of the duke of Buckingham, a lady of whose family he had married, and had attended upon the prince when he was in Spain; was called to the house of peers in the lifetime of his father, which was a very extraordinary favour. Upon the death of the duke of Buckingham, his wife being likewise dead, he married the daughter of the earl of Warwick, a man in no grace at court, and looked upon as the greatest patron of the Puritans, because of much the greatest estate of all who favoured them: after this second marriage, lord Manchester totally estranged himself from the court, and entered into all the politics of his father-in-law; but at last, he heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles the Second, who appointed him lord-chamberlain of his household. He died May 5, 1671, aged sixty-nine.

the aire to eccho, to the admiration of standers by: and no sooner had he saluted his gallant Army, but presently falls to action, and marches to *Lin Regis* in Norfolk, where he straightly besieged them, and with much hardship and valour gained the towne in the moneth of June, and afterwards marched towards a potent Army, as any was in England, commanded by the Earle of *Newcastle*, but no sooner had he entred the enemies Countrey of Yorkshire, but a Brigade of the enemy ingaged with him, whom he totally routed and triumphantly marched forward towards the maine body of the enemy, who were neer Horn Castle, whom this noble and renowned Earle and his Army had no sooner espied, but with a resolute concurrence fell to charge them in the Van, Flanke, and Reare of their Body, who were presently brought into a confused rout, in which fight there was taken of them 55. Colours, 200. Horse, and 1500. Prisoners, all this was performed in the moneth of August, 1643. and in the moneth of September, this noble Generall pursued his victory in taking of the enemies strong Garrisons, as Horn Castle, the City of Lincolne, the strong town of Gainesborough; by this time the enemy begins to get a head, which this religious and renowned Earl no sooner heard of, but with speed he hastened towards them, and in his march took Croyland and Burleigh-House, and after a hard march

Colours and prisoners taken.

Horncastle, Gainesborough and Lincolne taken.

march, yet courageously encountred the Popish Army neare Winsby, and utterly routed them, and took 22. Colours, 1100. Foot, and 500. Horse, and much Ammunition; and after all this hard service, yet was this noble Earle so desirous to put a period to our miseries, that notwithstanding the coldnesse and unseasonablenesse of the weather, it being in January, the worst of the winter season, even at that time he doth march the major part of 100. miles to relieve the oppressed Countrey of Lincolnshire, and finding Lincoln to be the nest or cage of those unclean birds, it being re-possest by them, he there besieges them and by a fierce storme re-takes the City, and not long after the Castle, and in it seven piece of Ordnance, 200. Knights, Colonells, and Commanders, 800. prisoners, 3000. Armes, and presently hereupon having intimation of another Northern Popish Imperiall Army, marches backward and drives many scattering parties before him: but no sooner had our most loving Brethren of Scotland heard of this our Star of the East, come out of his own Horison of the Associated Counties, to give light to a Northern dark beclouded Country, and by his bright beams to dispell a black and darke cloud, but they had a desire, according to which they conjoyned, with a triumph of joy, the two most noble and religious Generall, saluting each other, fall presently to the worke, and besieged Newcastle, and all

all his ragged Regiments in Yorke, of which Prince *Rupert* having notice, inforceth all the Countries before him to march for the reliefe of Yorke, the which our Army understanding did admit of his entrance for other advantages, the Prince being with pride puffed up, said he would try what mettle the Scots were made of, which e're he departed, he did very well know, and his 4000. slaine upon the place might testifie; in which fight our noble Brethren, and this renowned Patriot, the Earle of *Manchester* did take 1500. prisoners, and within three or foure daies, got the famous City of Yorke, and after Yorke was surrendered, the Armies parted, and our prosperous and religious Earl of *Manchester* towards the West retreated, and by the way he tooke the Garrisons of Tickell, Shelford, and Welbeck-house, and in the moneth of October gave the Kings Army a meeting at Newbery Marsh, where in the height of the pride of their Western victory, this noble Generall utterly routed them, tooke 9. peece of Ordnance, 3000. Prisoners, and 500. Armes, and in the next moneth of November tooke Farrington, for his farewell; and however some unseasoned words came from some black mouthes concerning this most honourable, pious, and prudent Peer, let such be assuredly satisfied, that his fame and honour will live, when they and all the generation now living, are dead.

CHAP.

*York besieged.**Tickell, Shelford
and VVelbeck
taken.*



CHAP. V.

Upon the right Honourable Earl
of Calender, Generall.

*Ranked among these Heroes of renoune,
Is th' honour'd chieftaine Earl of Calender,
A strong opposer of the triple Crowne,
Who calls that holy, which is civill Warre;
But this brave Scot with an impartiall eye
Looks on the Faiths Professors misery,
Carlisle, Gateshead, and Coquet Island, still
As Trophies stand of his unfain'd good will.*

THis renowned, religious Earle, famous
in Church and State, as were most of
his Ancestors, himselfe being of the same
blood

*The due praise
of the Earle of
Calendar.*

* James Levingston, earl of Calendar, who descended from the house of Linlithgow, was formed as a soldier, in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and acquired a great reputation in his military character. He was a gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I. who created him lord Levingston of Almont, in 1633, and earl of Calendar, 1641. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he took the side of the parliament, but afterward attached himself to the king. He marched into England, soon after the battle of Marston Moor, with ten thousand men, to assist the earl of Leven in reducing York. He was lieutenant-general of the Scots army that attempted to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. His most signal exploit was the taking of Carlisle, in which he found a

F

seasonable

*The hand of
God carrying on
our brethren of
Scotland.*

blood and bone, and inferiour to none that went before him, as he hath made it evident in Scotland, and also in England, since our uncivill warres began, first in his willingness to assist us, notwithstanding the lownesse of our condition, the height of our enemy, and the unseasonableness of the weather; Secondly, in his activeness, having the command but of a small Brigade, most of them raw, untried, and unexperienced men in Martiall affaires; (yet did he performe valiantly with them.) Thirdly, his perseverance, notwithstanding the large proffers the enemy made to the Army, if they would with-draw, or with-hold. And besides, the many reproaches, sleightings, and calumnies (that Army did patiently undergo) by a factious party amongst our selves, had not the hand of God guided and

seasonable supply of arms and ammunition. He freely confessed to Charles I. upon what errors and mistakes he had been corrupted, and by whom, and pretended so deep a sense of what he had done amiss, that it was believed, he would have taken a command in the king's army; which he declined, as it might have been penal to him in Scotland by some clause in the Act of the Pacification, but especially upon pretence it would disable him from doing him greater service in that kingdom; whither, shortly after the standard was set up, he repaired, with all solemn vows of asserting, and improving his Majesty's interest in those parts. The earl of Calendar died in October, 1672.

and carried on noble *Lesley*, and renouned *Calender*, with the rest of those worthy, pious Patriots, our condition had been miserable before this day, and we weltering in our owne blood: our wives defloured, our children massacred, our houses rifled, our lands confiscated, our goods divided amongst a generation whose Religion teacheth them Rebellion, whose Faith is Faction and Division, whose meere Mercy is Cruelty. Having past through the grounded evidences of this noble, religious and faithfull Peers willingnesse, activenesse, and perseverance in assisting us, I shall also particularize some of the most materiall passages he hath performed since his first entrance into England, which was with much courage, his Army being put to great straights, with hunger, cold, and often skirmishing with the enemy, whom he drive before him, and fell upon Carlisle, and tooke it with all the Ammunition, marched againe, and beat up *Newcastles* Army, and by the assistance of the Earle of *Leven*, and the Earle of *Manchester*, with the Lord *Fairfax*, and his valourous son, the truly honourable Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, besieged Newcastle in *Yorke*, with-drew and gave battell to him, with Prince *Ruperts* Army, and routed them both, after tooke *Yorke*; and afterwards this noble Earle of *Calender* marched Northward, and tooke the strong Garrison of *Gateshead* neare Newcastle, with much Armes and Ammunition,

Carlisle taken.

York taken.

dition, and returned and assisted in the taking Newcastle by storme, with all the Armes and Ammunition therein, much more hath this faithfull Generall performed which is here omitted, his owne worth speaking for him to all that know him more than I can here expresse.

CHAP. VI.

CHAP. VI.

Upon the right Honourable Earl
of Stamford.

*This noble slip not of the last edition,
Of ancient stocke, and formidable name
To Englands foes of old, when Spains am-
bition*

*'Gainst Queen Elizabeth, did mischiefs
frame;*

*Heroicke Stamford (not degenerate)
Is true and loyall unto Church and State,
Exeters defence, and Lord Hoptons flight
At Modbury field, declare his heart is right.*

A Renowned worthy amongst the rest,
Is this gallant Peer the noble Earle of
Stamford, whose former generations have
been a terrour to Englands enemies, as he
himselſe hath been, ſince the time he was
made

*The due praise
of the noble
E. of Stamford.*

* Henry, lord Grey of Groby, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of William Cecil, earl of Exeter; in whose right he was possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Stamford, whence he took his title. He was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, under the earl of Essex, and was very active in their service, particularly in Herefordshire and Cornwall. In the "Mercurius Rusticus," is an account of his sending captain Kirle to plunder the house of Thomas Swift,

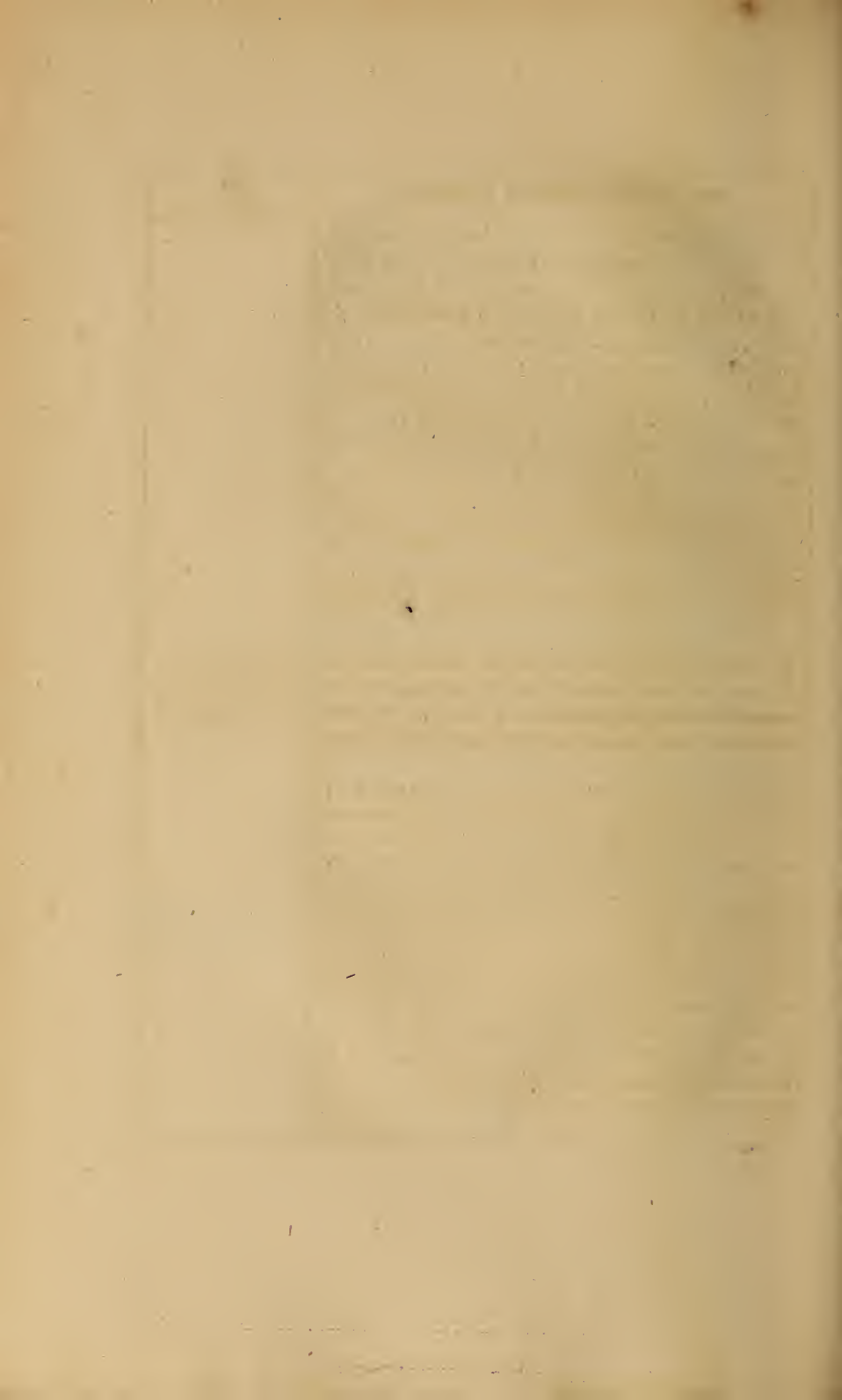
*Religion a cloke
for covetousnesse*

made Generall of South-Wales, with the foure Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Cheshire, upon the 10. of Decemb. 1642. he marching from hence towards them was received with much joy, and a considerable party ready to march along with him; he delayed no time to be in action with them, but forthwith marched towards Cornwall, and coming to New-bridge, and finding the bridge pulled downe, and a strong Garrison in the towne, forced his passage through the river, with a hot dispute on both sides: at last beat the enemy, took much Ammunition, and marched forward, and beat the Lord *Hopton* from Bristoll towards Exeter, joyned with the Devonshire men, and still pursued him from holes to holes, like a fox; brought those malignant Counties into a good condition, securing and taking many Garrisons; and had he had money and ammunition, those parts in all appearance had been sooner gained; but where the fault lay, my Lord himselve best knowes, and it may be in time, will manifest it to others (if I be not mistaken :) I could wish great men, professing Religion, would lay aside
co-

Swift, vicar of Goodwich, in the county of Hereford, who was supposed to have been plundered oftener than any other person during the civil war. He was grandfather of the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's. The earl of Stamford died the 21st of August, 1673.

covetousnesse, and under-hand dealing, and be no longer like Water-men, rowing one way, and looking another: I presume this noble Earle of Stamford is sensible of some particulars, which I here omit, it is and hath been the noblenesse of his disposition to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, being free from the spirit of faction, and division, which breeds confusion; from which good Lord deliver us.

CHAP. VII.



CHAP. VII.

Upon the right Honourable
Earle of Denbigh.

*Lo, here a gemme of honour casting forth
Resplendent beams of magnanimity,
But words too weake are to describe his worth,
VVho's more enobled, then by Progeny;
His pious soule shews that a righteous cause
Is dearer to him, then a Monarchs Lawes:
Ches. Shrop. and Staffordshire may well ex-
presse
Their love and valour, and their thankful-
nesse.*

IEealousies arise amongst some sort of
men without cause, as sometimes there
did of this noble Earle of *Denbigh*: I must
confesse, had his fathers blood and his been
of

*The due praise
of the noble
E. of Denbigh.*

* Basil Fielding, son of William Fielding, earl
of Denbigh, was an officer in the parliament ar-
my, at Edge-hill, where his father fought on the
part of the king. In 1644, he took Russel House
in Staffordshire, and by that means opened a com-
munication between Coventry and London; and
afterwards, with a small number of men, routed
three thousand of the king's forces, sent to the
relief of Dudley Castle, which he was then be-
sieging. In 1643, he succeeded to the peerage
by the death of his father, in consequence of se-
veral mortal wounds he had received in a hot en-
gagement, near Birmingham. Upon the new
G modelling

of one and the same putrified temper, we might all have had just cause to fear a piece of treachery, but I hope, God hath moulded his heart in his owne hand, and framed it according to his will, as hath evidently appeared hitherto by his proceedings; First, in standing to the Parliament, and taking the most solemne League and Covenant for Reformation, and rooting out of Bishops, and

modelling of the army, he resigned his commission, together with the earls of Essex, and Manchester, but still continued to act in concert with the republican party. The earl of Denbigh was the chief of the commissioners sent to treat with the king in the Isle of Wight, and when his majesty was about to deliver to him his answer to the parliament sealed; he told him, "That though they had no authority to treat with him, or to do any thing but to receive his answer, yet they were not to be looked upon as common messengers, and to carry back an answer that they had not seen:" and, upon the matter, refused to receive it; and said, "they would return without any, except they might see what they carried."—The king, conceiving their return without his answer would be attended with the worst consequences, told them, "that he had some reason for having offered to deliver it to them in that manner; but if they would give him their words, that the communicating it to them should be attended with no prejudice to him, he would open it, and cause it to be read," and thereupon he opened it, and gave it to one to read. The earl of Denbigh died November 28, 1675.

and all other erroneous and factious persons, which if brave *Denbigh* once decline, I shall recall what I have and hope to affirme of him. Secondly, his taking up armes and adventuring his life in the high places of the field, as was evident at his taking of Russell-Hall the 29. of May, 1646. as also routing the Kings Forces neer Dudley, the 10. of June 1646. And taking by storme the strong Garrison of Oswestree the 22. of June, 1646. with Chomley-House: and many more I omit for brevity sake, intending to speak more at large hereafter, and as time shall make evident.

*Russell Hall and
Oswestree taken.*

CHAP. VIII.



CHAP. VIII.

Upon the right Honourable Ferdinando Lord *Fairfax*.

*This happie heart, heated with heav'nly fire,
Stands up against the Rampant Lions pawes,
Frustrates the haughty hope and vast desire
Of Popish regulating Lives and Lawes ;
Discovers Protean Hothams treacheries,
Preserves ingaged Hull from foes surprize,
Routed and rooted out Lycaons brood,
Of wolvish natures, loving native blood.
Shine on resplendent Fairfax, or Faire-Torch,
To friends a light, to foes a fire to scorch ;
Thou and thy fellow-Stars, in Englands night,
When neither Sun nor Moon do shine, give
light.*

HERE is a right Noble in blood and actions, deserving to be ranked amongst the most noble of our Peers and Patriots, for his good and faithfull service for Church and

*The due praise of
the right honourable L. Fairfax.*

* Ferdinand lord Fairfax, at the commencement of the civil war, received a commission from the earl of Essex, generalissimo for the parliament, to command all the forces of Yorkshire, and the adjacent counties in chief ; by which, in less time than could be reasonably imagined, he was enabled to draw together an army of five or six thousand horse and foot ; so that York was in danger of falling into the hands of the parliament.

But

*The Covenant
taken in york-
shire.*

and State, as may evidently appeare by his former gallant actions in the North of England, which it were great ingratitude to omit; I shall only point at the chiefe, which (by the Arme of God assisting) the noble Lord *Fairfax* performed, and deserve to be written in capitall letters for after Ages to read, &c. At his first being made Generall of the North, there was a great Army in the field, a malevolent Countrey the greatest part being Papists and Athiests; the Parliament sending down the Covenant to be taken in those parts, himselve first began, and some of the godly party followed, and no sooner had he set the Covenant a foot, and got together a small Brigade

But the earl of Newcastle marched quickly to its relief, and having left a good garrison in Newcastle, and fixed such small garrisons in his way, as might secure his communication with that port, to which all his ammuniton was to be brought, he entered York, and though the lord Fairfax kept Selby, and Cawood, the earl of Newcastle was absolute master of the field, and totally routed Fairfax, at Adderton Moor, in June 1643; but he and his son sir Thomas gained a complete victory over colonel Bellasyse, governor of York, at Selby, the eleventh of April 1634, for which the parliament ordered a general thanksgiving.—After sir Thomas Glemham had surrendered York, and the earl of Newcastle had retired beyond the seas, he succeeded to the government of that city, and of the northern counties. He died at York, March 13, 1647-8.

gade of 3. or 4000. men, but he marched into the field, drew up to the Earle of *Newcastle*, gave him battell (being four to one) near Tadcaster, and routed him, took much armes and ammunition, Decemb. 8. 1642. and after having eased those parts of that enemy, he drew more up into the heart of the Countrey, in which space the Earle of *Newcastle* againe recruited his Army, and besieged Leeds; my Lord *Fairfax* raised his siege and beat him; and not long after met again with him neer Bradford, and there fell upon him, utterly routed him, and tooke much ammunition, Jan. 3. 1642. afterwards besieged and tooke Wakfield, May 27. 1643. and the Popish Earle having againe recruited, besieged Hull, the which the Lord *Fairfax* no sooner heard of, but with speed hastened, and did rout the Popish Army, raised the siege, and afterwards marched to Whitby, and took it, with Cawood Castle, and Oxholm Island; Again, he marched to cleare the field, and finding a strong party neare Selby, fell in upon them, charging fiercely in the Flanke and Rear, suddenly routed them, and tooke much ammunition; and after this fight this noble Lord joyned with our loving Brethren of Scotland, and by joynt assistance they beseiged the Marquesse of *Newcastle* in York, and finding it to be advantageous to draw off, and let Prince *Rupert* relieve it, they got ground, and ingaged with the Prince and *Newcastle* at Marston Moore, and

Newcastle routed neer Tadcaster.

Newcastle again routed neer Bradford.

Whitby, Cawood, and Oxholm Island taken.

and routed them ; tooke many prisoners, and killed multitudes upon the place, and within three or four daies gained Yorke ; in all which service this noble Lord *Fairfax* did most gallantly, for which unto God be the glory, and brave Generall *Ferdinando* Lord *Fairfax* the praise.

CHAP. IX.

CHAP. IX.

Upon the right honourable
Lord *Roberts*.

*Behold a true Nathanael without guile,
Such are the Nobles of an heav'nly race,
For bold sincerity regards no smile,
Nor frownes of fortune, nor a Princes face.
Let Cornish choughes be caught with gins of
praise*

*And promises ; this Cornish Eagle waies
To basenesse shuns, therefore that Skellum
base*

Greenvill, and's Army he did rout and chase.

I Shall not need to speake much in the
commendations of this most noble, reli-
gious, and pious Lords behalfe, whose ver-
tues speak forth his praise, whose valour
re-

*The due praise
the right honou-
rable L. Ro-
berts.*

* John, lord Roberts, had the command of a regiment under the earl of Essex, and at Newbury led the parliament forces to the charge with great gallantry, and by his courage and conduct routed the royal army. He, with part of his brigade, defended Plymouth against the combined force of the enemy, and several times repulsed them to their great loss. He was a leading man in the councils of the patriotic junto, and had afterward a principal hand in the restoration. He had much learning, but it was mixed with the pedantry of the time of James I. and was of a morose and splenetic temper. He was

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renowned Plymouth and malignant Cornwall will acknowledge to this day; his constancy and perseverance in the Cause of God, and maintenance of his and the Nationall League and Covenant, is too high above my expression in way of commendation; yet to let passe in silent so worthy so deserving and so renowned a Patriot of his Countrey, were great ingratitude; therefore I shall in part particularize some of his most noble exploits by him performed since these unnaturall warres began, and that which in the first place crownes all his actions, was the fierce and famous fought battell

appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland by Charles II. in 1669, in a time of confusion, when the various claims to the estates in that kingdom was to be adjusted. His parts were by no means equal to this government, at so critical a juncture; as he had a genius rather for starting than solving difficulties. He treated the Irish nobility with haughtiness and contempt, and was himself treated with much less ceremony than he expected. The king found it necessary to remove him from this employment; and, soon after his return to England, appointed him president of the council, and created him earl of Radnor. He was observed to puzzle business, and retard the dispatch of it, more than any man that had ever been in the great offices which he enjoyed. He died in the year 1685. His daughter, Letitia Isabella, who was first married to Charles, earl of Drogheda, was afterward the wife of Mr. Wycherly, the dramatic poet.

battell at Newbery, where this noble Lord lead on the battell in his owne person, charging the maine Body of the Kings Army with such resolution, as did inliven the London Brigade, to second and relieve them suddenly: yet notwithstanding this noble Champion stood to the fight, and lead up other souldiers, and encouraged them, and so continued untill the enemy retreated with great losse of men and armes; afterwards he (with his Brigade) marched with his Excellency the Earle of *Essex* into Cornwall, where in his march he assisted in the taking of fifteen Garrisons mentioned in the Lord Generalls List of Victories, he encountered treacherous Skellum *Greenvill*, and beat him with his Cornish choughes from place to place; and had timely relief been sent, this noble Lord (with the Lord Generall) long before this (by the help of God) had subdued that malignant Countrey: but being prevented, and inforced by necessity to give way to the spoilers, they retreated, and this noble Lord with part of his Brigade made good Plymouth against all the power of the enemy, and several times beat them off, to their great losse: having thus gallantly performed, and his trust discharged, and by an Ordinance being home called, out of obedience thereunto, his Commission he surrendered, and into his place he returned, to act by his Councell what before he did by the sword.

The King routed at Newbery fight.

15 Garrisons taken in Cornwall.

CHAP. X.

Upon the right honourable
Lord *Brooke*, slain at Lich-
field, 1642.

*This branch of honour, and of Martial sprite,
In whom the hopes of many thousands lay,
And whom the love to truth did first invite
To take up Arms, too soon was snatch't away
B' untimely death ; yet conqu'ring liv'd, and
di'd*

*O're sin, and death and many sons of pride,
And left behind a gallant Souldiers name,
But his piety doth augment his fame.*

IN warlike posture this noble *Brook* was
first who by grim death had his daies
shortned, and the expectations of many
frustrated, who expect more from him then
God

*The due praise of
the right hono-
rable L. Brook.*

* Lord Brook was one of those patriots who so ardently longed for liberty, that he was determined to seek it in America, if he could not find it at home. He, and lord Say, had actually agreed to transport themselves to New England : but the sudden turn of affairs prevented their voyage. Having reduced Warwickshire to the obedience of the parliament, he advanced into Staffordshire. On the festival of St. Chad, to whom the cathedral of Lichfield is dedicated, he ordered his men to storm the adjoining close, whither lord Chesterfield had retired with a body of the king's forces : but before his orders could be put in execution,

God would suffer him to perform: in the time God afforded him he was not idle, as may appeare by his gallant service near Southam, where he killed and took many of the Kings souldiers prisoners, as also his keeping of Warwick Castle against all the Kings forces, and likewise his valour at Lichfield, where in the moneth of March 1642. this noble Lord was killed by a musket bullet, &c. his death was much lamented by his souldiers, and many thousands more than knew him.

cution, he received a musket-shot in the eye, by the hand of a common soldier, of which he instantly died. It was the opinion of some of the royalists, and especially of the Roman Catholics, that the bullet was directed by St. Chad. It is observable, that the same man who was by one party looked upon as a monument of divine vengeance, was by the other revered as a saint. Baxter has placed him in heaven, together with White, Pym, and Hampden. His death happened in 1643.

It was reported, that lord Brook, in his prayer the morning of his death (for he used to pray publicly though his chaplain were in his presence), wished, "that if the cause he was in was not right and just, he might presently be cut off."

CHAP. XI.

Upon the right honourable Lord
Willoughby of Parham.

*Nor is this Patriot of the last impression
Of aulick Nobles, which adore the beast,
But with his sword hath made a good pro-
fession,
And 'gainst unjust dominion doth contest.
It is no circling pomp, nor spells of praise,
That faithfull Willoughbies affections swaies,
It is the truth, for which this Baron bold
Did take up Arms, and will to death uphold.*

TO eclipse the worth of brave *Wil-
loughby*, or to be silent in setting forth
his due desert, were great partiality : great
men good, are like apples of gold in pic-
tures

*The due praise of
the honorable
L. Willough-
by of Parham.*

* Lord Willoughby, of Parham, greatly distinguished himself in taking by storm at midnight the strong garrison of Gainsborough, in July, 1643, and in it the earl of Kingston and many gentlemen and common soldiers. He afterward besieged and took the castle of Bolingbroke, with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition ; and signalized his courage on many occasions. But a little before the restoration of Charles II. he left the parliament, and secretly transported himself into Holland ; and arrived at Rotterdam, when colonel Bamford returned from the fleet, and went to wait upon the duke

*Gainesborough
taken.*

tures of silver, so rare, so hard to be found, that they are almost Phœnix-like, hard to be heard of; but since our faithfull *Willoughby* is one of those Worthies, that to manifest his unfained affection, love to Religion and resolution to keep his Covenant, adventured himselfe in person in many desperate pieces of service by him performed, as first in taking by storme at midnight the impregnable Garrison of Gainesborough, and in it the Earl of Kingston, and 30. Knights more, at least 300. common Souldiers

duke of York at the Hague. Bamford delivered such a message from the fleet as he thought would hasten the duke's journey thither; and told him, "the seamen made great inquiry after the lord Willoughby, and much longed to have him with them;" insinuating to the duke, "that he had much contributed to that good disposition in the seamen, and was privy to their revolt, and had promised speedily to come to them, and that it would be the most acceptable thing his highness could do to carry him with him to the fleet, and make him his vice-admiral." The duke made all imaginable haste to Helvoetsluys, and immediately went on board the admiral; where he was received with the usual marks of joy and acclamation. He declared the lord Willoughby his vice-admiral, and appointed some other officers in the several ships, and speedily made ready to be out at sea. Lord Willoughby accompanied the fleet sent to convey the king from Holland to his native country, in 1660.

diers, July 16. 1643. and from thence marched into the enemies quarters, beats them up, and takes many prisoners and afterwards besieges and takes Bolingbroke Castle, with all the armes and ammunition. These with many more gallant exploits, hath this noble Lord performed, which are here omitted for brevities sake.

CHAP. XII.

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CHAP. XII.

Upon the illustrious and
most valiant Knight Sir THO-
MAS FAIRFAX, now Gene-
ralissimo of the Parlia-
ments Forces.*

*Thy Victories for number and short time
Unparallell'd, do make so loud a noise,
That not t'extoll thee were no lesse a crime,
Then to deny thee to be th'Arrow choice
Of Gods King deliverance, not shot, untill
Tyranny was ripe, fit for Astræas stroaks,
And by thy puissant hand, and Martiall skill
Given oft unto the sturdiest Oaks
Of hostile enmity, is tumbled down,
Maugre the Vassals of the Triple-Crown:
Thus by the aspect of this Northern star,
Darting his lustre both at home, and far,
The fascinations, magick spells are marr'd,
And the enchantment's done, that did retard
Our hopes. But his victorious success,
And vertues, Volumes are more fit t' express.*

TO illustrate this gallant Generalls fame,
were but to light a candle against the
sun; therefore I shall onely point at some
particulars of his gallant proceedings be-
fore

*The due praise of
his Excellency
Sir Thomas
Fairfax.*

* Sir Thomas Fairfax was formed as a soldier
under Horatio, lord Vere, in the Netherlands,
and

fore, as well as since he was made Generall of the Parliaments Army; Yorkshire may

and was at the taking of Bois le Duc from the Spaniards. He was one of the first characters of his time for integrity and military accomplishments; but his natural simplicity was so great, that he was ever the dupe of Cromwell, who had only the appearance of it. He was a very useful instrument in the hands of that aspiring man, who quickly reaped the fruit of all his victories. Sir Horace Vere, his master in the art of war, was remarkable for doing great things with few men; and Fairfax, with the loss of few. When the parliament determined to carry the war into Scotland, Fairfax, who had hitherto worn the name of general, declared positively that he would not command the army against that country. The Presbyterians said, "It was because he thought the war unlawful, in regard it was against those of the same religion;" but his friends would have it believed, that he would no longer fight against the king. Hereupon Cromwell was chosen general; which made no alteration in the army, which he had modelled to his own mind before, and commanded as absolutely. But in all other places he grew more absolute and more imperious; he discountenanced and suppressed the Presbyterians in all places, who had been supported by Fairfax. Sir Thomas (afterward lord Fairfax) has written memorials of himself; and it is much to be wished that every great general had done the same; though he had not, like Cæsar, been equally dexterous at using the pen and the sword. He versified the Psalms of David

may remember Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who with a handfull of men (in comparison of the Popish Army) did withstand and many times foyle *Newcastle* and his Army, with this small party tooke *Leeds*, Jan. 26. 1642. and in May 1643. he took *Wakefield*, and afterwards marched into *Cheshire*, and relieved oppressed *Nantwich*, and totally routed the Lord *Byron*, and tooke *Biddle-House*, and afterward he marched into the North againe, and tooke *Cawood Castle*, *Axholm Island*, and routed the Kings Army neare *Selby*, Aprill 13. 1644. and in July most gallantly acted his part in the routing of the Popish Earl of *Newcastle*; and for this his valiant and faithfull service in the North was by the Parliament made Generall of their new modelled Army, which the enemy promised themselves victory over; but at that never to be forgotten and gallant fought battell of *Naesby* they found the contrary, in that field did this gallant General charge bare-headed, and after that he had there tooke their Foot, and most of their Ammunition, he marched to *Leicester* and re-gained it, and afterward marched to *Hieworth* and tooke it, relieved *Taunton-Deane*, and regained *Ilchester*, routed *Gorings* Army at *Langport*, and tooke the said Towne with the Town of *Burrough*, *Bridge-water*,

Byron routed at Nantwich.

Naesby fight.

Gorings Army routed at Langport.

David, and other parts of Scripture, but it is probable that they were never thought worth printing. He died Nov. 12, 1671, aged sixty.

*Sherborn Castle
& Bristol taken.*

water, and the City of Bath; having performed all these gallant pieces of service in the moneths of June and July 1645. he marched into Somersetshire, and suppressed the unruly clownish Club-men, who without feare or wit stood in opposition to his proceedings, and after he had secured the Ring-leaders of that rabble rout, he marched to Sherborn Castle, and tooke it with Nunney Castle, Porshot-Point and the strong City and Castle of Bristoll; and in the moneth of September, he tooke the towne and castle of Devizes, with Farleigh castle, and Cardiffe castle, Lacock-house, Barkley castle and Chedwick, in the moneth of October, 1645. Thus our noble Generall went on prosperously, in the taking of the City of Winchester, Holt Church Garrison, and Langford House, with the Garrison of Tiverton; and in the moneth of November, 1645. he tooke the towne of Fulford neare Exeter, and marched from thence in the moneth of December 1645. and tooke by storme Chibington-house, relieved Plymouth, tooke Pouldram-house, and in the moneth of January he tooke by storme Canterbury Fort, and Budex Church, with Sir *Francis Drake's* house; as also the town and castle of Dartmouth, the castle of Belvoir, and the towne of Torrington, and afterwards in the moneth of Febr. 1645. he tooke Launceston, Listoll, and Saltash, with Wardbridge, Temple-Guard, and in the month of March 1645. he

he routed the Lord *Hopton*, took Dennis castle, Felford Haven, and the Fort of Axmouth, with Inch-house Hilford Fort, in the moneth of Aprill 1646. this gallant Generall took Exeter, Barnstaple, and Ilfordcomb-Fort, with Michaels Mount, in May, 1646. he also took Woodstock Manner, and Radcot-house, with Bostoll-house, Sherborn, and the City of Oxford; and in the moneth of June he tooke Farringtone and Wallingford.

These, with many more victories and successes hath God been pleased to honour this noble Champion with, for which let God have the glory, and noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax* due praise and respect from al that wish wel to the peace of these Kingdoms.

Hopton routed.

Exeter, Barnstaple, Oxford, Farrington and Wallingford taken.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Upon the religious and magnanimous Knight Sir *William Brereton*.*

*Thus restlesse souls tend to eternall rest,
And active spirits in a righteous way
Find peace within, though much with war
opprest,*

*This bravest Brereton of his name could say,
And now triumphs, maugre those Nimrods
fled,*

*Aston, Capell, Byron, and Northampton
dead.*

*The slaughter'd Irish, and his native soile
Now quiet, shew his courage love and toile.*

COnstancy and stability with much perseverance is brave *Brereton's* badge of honour, and since the time of his taking up of Armes for the defence of King, Parliament

*The due praise
of Sir William
Brereton.*

* Sir William Brereton gave abundant proof of his valour in the time of the civil war. He, in a sharp skirmish, defeated sir Thomas Aston, near Nantwich, and soon after gave battle to the earl of Northampton, in Staffordshire, where that gallant and loyal nobleman was unfortunately slain. He presently after took the town of Stafford by stratagem; and next defeated lord Capel; and, aided by sir Thomas Fairfax, forced lord Byron to raise the siege of Nantwich. On the 18th of August, 1645, he gained a memorable victory over prince Rupert, in Cheshire. In November,

E. of Northampton slain.

ment and Kingdome, he was never found to betray his trust, or decline his proceedings, as Cheshire, Sallophshire, Lancashire and Staffordshire can well witnesse, and for his prosperous proceedings, I shall insert the particulars; at his first coming into Cheshire, many well-affected to the Parliament appeared, some had armes, some he armed, to the number of 2000. and hearing of the Kings Brigade under the command of Sir *Thomas Aston* drawing up, he did prepare to give him battell near the Nantwich; the which the enemy hearing of, prepared all the power possibly they could, and ingaged their Army with Sir *William Brereton*, who in an houres fight routed the enemy, took 100. foot, and 100. horse prisoners, Jan. 28. 1643. and afterward marched into the Countrey, and relieved many oppressed people, by taking off the heavy taxations that lay upon them, and hearing of the Earle of *Northampton* marching that way, gave him the meeting neare Stafford, and by the assistance of noble Sir *John Gell*, gave him battell and routed him, killing upon the place the said Earle of *Northampton*

vember, the same year, he in a fierce battle totally routed a large party of the king's army in conjunction with all the Welsh forces under the command of sir William Vaughan, which composed a body of six thousand men. He also took several castles, the town of Rippon, and the cities of Chester and Lichfield.

And Truths faithfull Patriots.

ampton March 26. 1644. and presently afterwards tooke the strong towne of Stafford by a stratagem, and from thence went to Wolverhampton, and tooke it with all the Ammunition, and then retreated towards his owne Countrey of Cheshire, and by the way tooke Whichchurch, and afterwards marched up to Eckelsall castle, and tooke it with all the ammunition, June 26. 1644. and coming into Cheshire was there received with much joy, and many Volunteers listed themselves under him, with whom he marched to Houghton Castle, and tooke it with much ammunition, July 22. 1644. and afterward marched toward the Lord *Capell* near the Nantwich, and gave him battell, routed his whole Army, tooke many hundreds prisoners, and presently marched up to Holt Castle and besieged it, and by Composition tooke it, with much Ammunition, Novemb. 21. 1644. and marched after to Harden Castle, and tooke it, with the ammunition, with the Towne of Rippon, Decem. 3. 1644. The Lord *Byron* having a strong and potent Army, marched up to the Nantwich, and besiged it, the which the noble Sir *William Brereton* understanding the greatnesse of his strength sent to Sir *Thomas Fairfax* for help to raise the siege, which noble Sir *Thomas* did no sooner heare of, but did hasten up to Sir *William Brereton*, who when they were joyned, marched up to the Lord *Byron*, and suddenly fell upon him, and

L. Capel routed.

The gallant service of Sir W. Brereton.

*Beeston Castle
taken.*

and after a hot fight raised his siege, and routed him, tooke 152. Knights and Gentlemen, 126. Commanders, 160. common Souldiers, 120. Irish women with long skeanes, Feb. 14. 1644. and having relieved the Wich Sir *William* parted with Sir *Thomas*, and marched up towards Chester, and beat up the enemies quarters, and straightned the towne, the which Prince *Rupert* hearing drew all his Forces upon Sir *William* and gave him battell near Tarum, who quickly made the Prince retreat with the losse of 450. men, August 18. 1645, and presently having notice of a great party were going to relieve the Prince, he sent out a Brigade that fell upon them, and disperst them, took 175. common Souldiers, 15. Commanders, August 27. 1645. and after he had performed this gallant piece of service, he marched towards Chéster, and meeting with a great party of horse fell suddenly upon them, routed and disperst them all, tooke 35. Commanders, 420. Prisoners, 450. Armes, Septemb. 24. 1645. and presently after closely besieged Beeston castle, and tooke it with all the ammunition, Octob. 15. 1645. The Kings Forces under the command of Sir *William Vaughan* joyned with all the Welch Forces, being 6000. strong drew up towards Sir *William Brereton*, and gave him battell, and after a long and fierce battell were routed, and 400. foot taken prisoners, with 600. horse, and killed 250. upon the place Novemb. 28.

28. 1645. and having cleared the field, he went againe before Chester, and closely besieged it, and tooke it with much Armes and Ammunition, Jan. 29. 1645. and afterwards marched with his Army to Lichfield, and took it with all the Ammunition, March 5. 1645. and from thence to Dudley castle, and tooke it, May 12. 1646. These with many more victories hath this valiant Knight performed, which will to after ages stand as monuments of his due praise.

Chester, Lichfield, and Dudley Castle taken.

CHAP. XIV.

CHAP. XIII.

Upon the valiant and religious
Sir *William Waller*.*

*Exactly view our English Hanniball,
Or rather view with an admiring eye
Victorious Waller, whom we well may call
Th' unwaller of Foes strength, and policie ;
As dreadfull to insulting Cavaleers,
As Hannibal was once for sixteen yeers
To Rome ; foure Armies routed in the field,
Moe Towns and Forts surpriz'd adorn his
shield.*

IF praise be due to any, much more to
this gallant spirit, whose activity, valour,
and constancy speake him to be one of our
English Patriots, who (according to his
solemn

*The due praise
of Sir William
Waller.*

* Sir William Waller, son of sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover Castle, and Margaret, daughter of Sampson Lennard, lord Dacre, served in the Netherlands, in the same camp with sir Ralph Hopton ; and was in the army of the confederate princes against the emperor. He was one of the most able and active of the parliament generals, and was for a considerable time victorious, and therefore called William the Conqueror. He was defeated at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, and afterward totally routed at Roundway Down, near the Devizes. Hence, with a little variation, it was called *Runaway Down*, and continues to be called so to this day.
Sir

solemn League and Covenant) hath endeavoured (by his sword) to maintain the Kings Honour, the Parliaments Priviledges, and the Subjects Liberty, with the Union of the Kingdomes, as may appear by his gallant activity in the time of his publicke imployment, which in part I shall insert: At his first going forth Westward with a small Brigade in the Counties of Hampshire and Wiltshire, by the interest hee had in the good affections of the people, and by his stratagems upon the enemy raised his Army to 5000. and then marched up

Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, well known by the name of the *lobsters*, were among the fugitives. Cleveland says, that they turned crabs, and went backwards. The conqueror's fame sunk considerably from this time; but he afterward had the honour of defeating his former fellow-soldier, the lord Hopton, at Alresford.

The Presbyterians caused sir William Waller to be named for deputy or lieutenant of Ireland; and at first Cromwell did not oppose the motion but consented to it, being very willing to be rid both of Waller and all the officers who were willing to go with him, who he knew were not his friends. But when he saw Waller insist upon great supplies to carry with him, he changed his mind, and set his instruments to cross such a supply of men and money as he had proposed, and caused Lambert to be appointed to that office.—Sir William was author of a book of "Divine Meditations," which was published after his decease. He died Sept. 19, 1669.

up to Portsmouth, tooke it with the Castle and all the Ammunition, the 5. of Septemb. 1642. and from thence marched to Farnham, tooke it with all the Ammunition, Octob. 15. 1642. afterwards marched into the field, and on a sudden wheeled about, and by a sudden assault took the Towne of Madbury, Octob. 26. 1642. and hearing of the great oppression of Hampshire by the Kings Forces he to them in hast marched, and suddenly fell upon the Kings Forces, utterly routed them, and tooke much booty, Novemb. 12. 1642. and no sooner had he performed this, but presently he marched to Farnham-castle, and took it, with all the ammunition, Novemb. 24. 1642. and afterwards tooke the strong City of Winchester, with the castle, Decemb. 13. 1642. with the castle of Arundell, Decem. 19. 1642. and the city of Chichester, with all the Ammunition, Decemb. 29. 1642. having gained so many Garrisons, and the Kings Forces not daring to relieve any, was yet a further encouragement, whereupon this noble and renowned Sir *William Waller* marched into the field, beat up their quarters, took many prisoners, and by storm gained the strong Garrison of Malmesbury, with all the Armes and Ammunition, March 17. 1642. and presently afterwards gave the Kings Forces battell neere the Forrest of Deane, utterly routed them, taking many prisoners, April 3. 1643. and afterwards surprized three Troups of Horse, and took the Towne

L

of

Portsmouth taken.

Arundel Castle
taken.

of Monmouth, April 9. 1643. with the Towne of Higman, April 17. 1643. and the Town of Rose-bridge, April 22. 1643. as also the Towne of Chipstow and Hereford, April 25. 1643. with the Town and Castle of Sherborn, April 29. 1643. and having thus prosperously conquered and carried all before him, he yet further proceeds and marcheth up to Lemster, beseegeth and taketh it, with all the ammunition, May 13. 1643. and from thence marcheth up to the Kings Forces near Wells, most resolutely chargeth them in the Van and Reare, on a sudden utterly routeth them and takes much ammunition, June 14. 1643. and by many skirmishes, hard seeges, and fierce battells have much need of recruit, this valiant Commander came to London, which ere long he was recruited, and againe into the field he marched, and gave the Lord *Craford* battell neer Alton in Surry and totally routed him, Decem. 14. 1643. and afterwards took the Towne of Alton, with all the ammunition, Decem. 18. 1643. and Arundell Castle Jan. 28. 1644. and afterwards marched into the field, and hearing of the Lord *Hopton* near Alsford, drew up to him, and gave him battell, and in a little time utterly routed him, took much Ammunition, and many Prisoners, killed the Lord *John* upon the place, March 26. 1644. and having thus gallantly performed, and the Countrey cleared of the enemy, he marcheth up to the strong castle of Shudly, and beseegeth

beseegeth it, and in a small time gaines it, with all the Armes and Ammunition, June 8. 1644. and having thus gallantly performed is by Order of the Parliament recalled, to whose commandement this valiant Commander obeyed, and as a Member of that House sits to act and finish that which his sword began, *viz.* the preservation of Religion, defence of the Kings Person and Honour, the Parliaments due Priviledges, and the Subjects due Liberties, with the Contents of the Nationall League and Covenant, from which those that either love peace or truth will never revolt.

CHAP. XV.

CHAP. XV.

Upon the right valiant and faith-
full Commander, Major-Gener-
all *Massey*.*

*What Masse of honor on the name attends
Of valiant Massey that Commander brave?
O! what a stay was he to fainting friends,
When Gloucester was design'd to be a slave!
Nor from the walls alone, but from the field,
There Massey made three Armies fly, or
yeeld,*

*Once P. Rupert knowes; and the groaning
West*

Partly by Massey's manly deeds find rest.

IF the outside of a portraicture could de-
cipher the inside of a most valiant and
heroick Commander, then vertue, honour,
and valour, would be brave *Massey's* Effi-
gies :

* Major-general Massey, a Presbyterian, and a soldier of fortune, offered to enter into the king's service before he was retained by the parliament, which he served with a fidelity that was greatly applauded. He was governor of the city of Gloucester, which he held out with invincible resolution against the flower of the royal army, till the earl of Essex could be supplied with a sufficient body of forces to raise the siege. The defence of this city is one of the most signal instances of bravery in the whole course of the war. He was set aside by the Independents upon the passing of the self-denying ordinance; and shortly after

*The due praise
of Major Gene-
rall Massey.*

gies : but because such graces cannot be so explained by the Art of the rarest Artist, it shall therefore satisfie me that some would, but could not sufficiently set forth,
as

after volunteered his service in the cause of king Charles the Second, who, from the time that he had recovered any authority in Scotland, granted a commission to the duke of Buckingham to raise a regiment, which Massey was to command under him, and to raise another regiment of foot ; and the English which should resort thither, of which they expected great numbers, were to list themselves in those regiments. And there were some who had enlisted themselves accordingly ; but the discipline the Scots had used to the king, and their adhering to their old principles, even after they seemed united for him, had kept the king's friends in England from repairing to them in Scotland. Massey had got a great name by his defending Gloucester against the late king, and was looked upon as a martyr for the Presbyterian interest, and so very dear to that party ; and therefore as soon as they came within the borders of England, he was sent with some troops before and was always to march at least a day before the army, to the end that he might give notice of the king's coming, and draw the gentry of the counties through which he passed, to be ready to attend upon his majesty.

In the beginning of the night, when Massey was going for Gloucester, a troop of the parliament army beset the house where he was, and took him prisoner, and putting him before one of the troopers well guarded were proceeding to a
place

as in a mirrour, so much, so rare, and so transcendent deserts as are due to this true-borne English Patriot; yet to bury in oblivion his gallant actions and unparelled proceedings were the master-piece of ingratitude, the which that I may convince both friend and foe that I am not guilty of, I shall as formerly, in part set forth the most material actions (by the hand and assistance of God by him) performed since his first taking up of Armes, which was in the month of June 1642. at which time hee marched forth with our renowned Generall the Earle of *Essex*, and at Worcester gave the Kings forces battell, and beat them to a disorderly retreat, Septemb. 12. 1642. and from thence followed them to Edg-hill, where they and the Kings Army had a most fierce fight, but at the latter end of the day, the Enemy with great loss retreated, Octob. 22. 1642. presently after this fight this faithfull, religious, and valiant Major-Generall *Massey* was made Governour of Gloucester, who had no sooner set the Garrison in a posture of defence, but falls to action and marcheth into the field, and by the assistance of Sir *William*

place of security. But that tempestuous night had so much good fortune in it to him, that in the darkest part of it, going down a steep hill, with woods on both sides, he, either by his own activity, or the connivance of the soldier, found means to disentangle himself from the man, and to effect his escape into the woods, and got clean off.

William Waller routed the Kings forces under the command of the Lord *Herbert*, and took many prisoners, March 30. 1643. at which good service, the Kings Forces being very much intraged, and the Councell of Oxford by Gods good providence infatuated, determined to besiege Gloucester with their whole Army, the Parliament at that time having none in the field, were necessitated to recruit the Lord Generall who had long wanted recruits, in the interim of time Gloucester was strongly besieged, desperately assaulted, and gallantly defended; many large proffers were made unto the faithfull and truly religious Major-Generall *Massey*, but by him rejected, and finding him to be no Subject to bee wrought upon by large and plausible promises, they fell to proud and daring threatnings, and upon an arrow skot into the Town these words,

These are to let you understand that your God Waller hath forsaken you, and hath retired himselfe to the Tower of London; Essex is beaten like a dog, yeeld to the King's mercy in time, otherwaies if we enter perforce, no quarter for such obstinate trayterly rogues.

From a Well-wisher.

To which presently upon another arrow was shot this ensuing Answer.

*Waller's no God of ours, base rogues ye lie,
Our God survives from all eternitie;
Though Essex beaten be, (as you do say)
Romes yoke we purpose never to obey:*

But

*But for our Cabages which ye have eaten,
Be sure e're long ye shall be soundly beaten.
Quarter wee'l aske ye none, if we fall down
K. Charls wil lose true Subjects with the
town.*

*So saies your best Friend if you make
timely use of him,*

Nicolas Cudgel you wel.

My purpose is only to make a very succinct mention of these particulars, and to proceed, the towne being by the noble Lord Generall the Earle of *Essex* relieved, Septemb. 5. 1643. Major-Generall *Massey* marched againe forth into the field, fell upon a party of the Kings Army near *Tueksbery*, routed them, and took many prisoners, Octob. 16. 1643. and not long afterwards beat Colonel *Vavator* from *Teuksbery*, Decemb. 6. 1643. as also Sir *John Winter* from *Newnham*, and did afterwards dissolve and dismantle the Garrison of *Wotton*, Decem. 14. 1643. and hearing of some scattered forces neer *Glocester*, drew forth upon them and tooke most of them prisoners, March 20. 1643. and afterwards hearing of Sir *John Winter* at *Newnham*, drew up to him, and by a traine of powder did him much harme, and tooke very many prisoners and much provision, as also the same day defeated the Kings Forces at *Little Deane*, tooke the Town with all the armes and ammunition, May 7. 1644. having cleared that part of the Coun-

M

trety,

trety, he marches up to Beverstone-Castle, and takes it by storme, with all the ammunition, May 27. 1644. and with the like successe tooke the Town of Malmesbury, May 30. 1644. as also the Garrison of Chippenham, having cleared the Countrey, he took the Garrison, and secured what before he had got; a party of the Kings Horse and Foot under the command of Colonell *Mynne* entred those parts not long after, and this renowned Major-Generall *Massey* hearing of him, went againe forth into the field with a small party, and near Kidmarly entred fight with them, kild their Generall *Mynn*, took many prisoners and much ammunition, Aug. 12. 1644. afterwards marched up to the Castle of Monmouth, and took it, Septemb. 26. 1644. as also defeated the Enemy at Betsly Sconce in the Forrest of Dean, and tooke much Ammunition, Sept. 30. 1644. and presently afterwards marched towards a strong party of the Kings Forces commanded by Sir *John Winter*, encountered them neare Beechly, and routed them, taking many prisoners, Aug. 12. 1644. having thus gallantly dispersed the enemy, he did endeavour to secure the Frontier Garrisons under his Command, which he did accordingly, in which interim of time, Sir *John Winter* again recruited, and came up towards the Forrest of Deane, (where he had been before beaten) the which renowned *Massey* no sooner heard of, but drew forth his strength, and did with much courage

courage and gallantrey march towards the said Forrest, and gave them battell, and in a small space had utterly routed them, taken and kild many, Febr. 26. 1644. and not long afterwards having intelligence of a party of the King's horse coming out of Bristoll for the assistance of Prince *Maurice*, were met by this noble Generall, and upon a sudden routed, and many taken prisoners, March 24. 1644. presently afterwards he marched towards the strong Garrison of Evesham, and besieged it, upon a fierce storme tooke it, with all the ammunition therein, May 27. 1645. having thus gallantly performed, not to be paralleled, considering his strength, yet some who were no well-wishers to Honour, nor Religion, did murmur and complaine of this noble Generall, whose honour will stand to perpetuity upon Gloucester walls, and in all true-borne English mens hearts; and although some thought his sudden taking off from that service would have dis-ingaged him from all service, it is well knowne by the West that after he was made there Generall, he did most gallantly, and was indeed (as I may so say) the very wall to defend Sir *Thomas Fairfax's* Army from the incursions of the enemy, brave *Massey* led brave *Fairfax* the way into the West, witnesse the daily skirmishes he was in for five or six weeks together, beating the enemy to retreats at least 120. miles, taking and killing many, notwithstanding the enemy

my was four to one, yet some said (whom I will not here name) that the enemy was but a small strength, but when Sir *Thomas Fairfax* was to fight with them within two daies of the same time, the same party said they were a great Army, and it was dangerous in fighting, I name this passage not to dishonor any who deserve praise, but to shew how and by what waies some use sleights to under-value those better then themselves, to set up themselves; much more may be spoken in time convenient, when brave *Masseys*'s honour will burst forth like the Sun from under a cloud, and stand for after Ages so long as the Sun and Moon endure.

CHAP. XVI.

CHAP. XVI.

Upon the most renowned Sou-
dier, Major Generall *Skippon*.*

*More things to make a souldier compleat,
Are required then a valiant heart ;
Time, travaile, art, experience great,
And scarrs, make up the whole of every part
Of warlike worth ; these requisites, and more
Stout Skippon had, and piety good store ;
Which made him to sleight death at Nasby
feild,
Which he deserted not till foes did yeeld :
Edg hill, Newbery marsh, and Cornish
ground,
This Champions fame for evermore will sound.*

OF all the gallant Commanders England
ever bred, renowned Major-Generall
Skippon may have his name inrolled in that
golden Beadrow, both for his faithfulnessse,
valour,

*The due praise
of Major Gene-
rall Skippon.*

* Philip Skippon was sergeant-major-general of the parliament army, major-general of the London militia, and governor of Bristol. After the passing of the self-denying ordinance, he was preferred to the same post in the army that he held before; to which he was thought justly to be entitled on the ground of his merit. He was president of the council of war, under the earl of Essex

valour, and constant perseverance, he never yet was knowne to turne his backe upon the proudest enemy, he never was cried up and Idolized for things he never performed, hee alwaies was ready to act the part of a valiant Champion, and to let the praise redound to those that expected applause; he amongst all the rest, is the man (if I may so say) that hath gone through good report,

Essex; and, both in the cabinet and the field, approved himself an excellent soldier. He commanded the infantry at the battle of Naseby, where he exerted himself with his usual intrepidity. "Magnanimous Skippon," says May, "was grievously wounded, yet would not forsake the battle; but with all possible endeavours discharged his part, till the victory was obtained." He was a zealous republican, and indeed went the greatest lengths with that party. His name frequently occurs as a member of the house of commons in the Interregnum. He was also one of Cromwell's council of state. He had 1000*l.* a year in lands of inheritance assigned him by the parliament, for his services. The duke of Buckingham's estate at Blecheley, in Buckinghamshire, was given to him, on that nobleman's forfeiture; but at the Restoration it reverted to the real owner. Walker says, "he was heretofore waggoner to sir Francis Vere;" but if he were a waggoner, which is extremely improbable, it adds much to the greatness of his character, to have been able to raise himself to such eminent posts in the army and the state, under every disadvantage of education.

report, and bad report, through threats, promises, and earnest solicitations, and yet by all these is not (as too many are) shaken in his stedfastnesse, and to give gallant *Skippon* his due praise, he is one of the prime military men (at this day in command) in England, as may appeare by the many gallant exploits by him performed since his first taking up of Armes, he first encountering the enemy neare Worcester, Septemb. 12. 1642. and putting them to flight, and from thence marched to Edgehill, and drew the Army there into Battalia, charged the enemy resolutely, and after a fierce and bloody fight, the enemy retreated with great losse, both of men and horse, Octob. 22. 1643. Reading also taken by the assistance of valiant *Skippon*, April 18. 1643. as also Cirencester taken, and the Kings forces totally routed at Newbery fight; having performed this gallant service according to command, he retreated with his Infantry to Winter-Quarters, but hearing of a house fortified, leaving open the rode, which did much mischief to the City of London, he undertooke with a small Brigade to bring it in obedience to the Parliament, which hee did most gallantly performe, taking the Garrison, called by the name of Grafton-house, with all the Armes and Ammunition, and great store of plunder, which was the souldiers booty, Decemb. 20. 1643. and having performed this gallant piece of service, he came back to

*Grafton-house
taken.*

*Barnstaple and
Taunton taken.*

to London for further instruction, and so soon as the valiant Generall the Earle of *Essex* was provided, he marched forth with him Westward, & took Barnstaple, with Taun-Deane, 22. of June, 1644. and from thence marched more Westward, and tooke Mount-Stamford, Plimpton, Saltash, Launceston, Greenvill-house and Newbridge, and from thence marched further into Cornewall and tooke Tadcaster, and Foy, the Kings Forces drawing upon them, and taking them in that narrow creek, put them to great streights, both for provision for men, and much more horse, so that his Excellency by a Councell of Warre was advised to force a passage with his horse through the Kings Army, which he accordingly did, but this heroick *Skippon* was allotted to stay behind, and make his termes as good as possible he could in this case with the King, and finding no faire termes from them, he encouraged his souldiers to stand to it, which accordingly they did, and fought with the Kings whole Army for some seven or eight daies together, not giving any ground at all, but rather gaining upon them, so that then the King thought good to grant them terms more reasonable then before they would heare of, least they might have wasted their Forces, or relief might have com, which drew neer them, and in this piece of hot service, Generall *Skippon* did so gallant service, as made both friends and foes much admire him:

and because there were many in London who murmured and complained, indeavouring with much earnestnesse to foment jealousies and bring in disgrace men of worth and eminencie, as the Lord *Roberts*, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, and some others, who were not of their opinion in Religion, viz. men of confusion in Church and State, even these men cry out of plots and designes, of carrying the Army into the West, but had the Army prospered, Oh then how London would have sounded of —————

————— who had done the worke, though there had not been 20. in the whole Army: And these, and such like, are and have beene the practises of some against them that are not lovers of their abhominable doings, these their designes are like the fine designes of the——but God in due time will deale with this Generation of selfe-exhorters, truth-destroyers, and Covenant-revolters, I shall give them no other epitome at present, and as for those worthies of England, viz. the Earle of *Essex*, the Earle of *Manchester*, the Lord *Roberts*, the Lord *Willoughby*, Sir *William Waller*, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, Sir *Samuel Luke*, M. Gen. *Poyntz*, Major-Generall *Massey*, and Lievtenant-Generall *Skippon*, with the rest that are Covenant-keepers, as our Brethren of Scotland, who have borne with patience what the height of malice could invent against them; this will one day

day be their comfort, that they have beene reviled, and have not reviled againe, and that they have suffered all manner of wrong and reproach for Gods sake, his causes sake, and their Covenants sake: I shall say no more at present for them, but descend to the rest of the valiant actions of this religious Commander, who was upon the new Modell of the Army listed in the like office hee formerly executed under brave renowned *Essex*, Englands faithfull Lord Generall; valiant Sir *Thomas Fairfax* being created Generall in his stead, did upon recruit march forth with valiant *Skippon*, and gave the Kings Forces a dismall battell at Naesby-field, where the Kings Forces were utterly routed, June 14. 1645. and afterwards marched up to Leicester, and regained it, and this may stand to perpetuity, as a crown of honour upon religious *Skippons* head, that he encountred the enemy in field and Garrisons 125. times, and never turned his back in the height of an assault, storme, or battle, upon the adverse Party; to describe all the particulars, I shall referre the Reader to the Table of this booke, and the actions of the two Generalls, viz. the Earle of *Essex*, and Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and conclude exhorting to give God the glory of this Champions actions, for he alone was the supporter of his heart in the day of battel, and this great God was unto him a buckler, a helmet, a tower, a fort, and

and a rock of defence to him in the time of danger, and so he was, is, and will be to the end of the world, to all them that put their trust in him, rest on him, and keep Covenant with him.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Upon Sir JOHN MELDRUM
Knight, deceased.*

*Nere was there in a man more self-neglect,
Nor more contempt of lawfull rest and ease,
Then in couragious Meldrum, whose defect
(If any) was excesse of zeale to please
His God, and to redresse his countries wrongs ;
For which heroick acts, both pens and tongues
Shall Meldrum mellifie ; and for th' expence
Of all his labours, heuven hath ta'ne him hence.*

SInce debts of honor are due to such
Svaliant Champions (as renowned *Mel-*
drum deceased,) thus neither words nor
pens can sufficiently expresse honor enough
for

*The due praise
of Sir Iohn
Meldrum.*

* Sir John Meldrum, a Scotsman, when he entered into the service of the parliament, joined himself to sir William Waller, and first displayed his military talents in the West, particularly at the taking of Portsmouth. When the earl of Newcastle besieged Hull a second time, he made a bold sally from that fortress, beat the earl and his whole army from their works, and raised the siege. Upon this success, he, with the assistance of sir Thomas Fairfax, took the strong town of Gainsborough, Dec. 20, 1643, and a few weeks after the isle of Axholm. He next defeated a body of forces under the command of the lords Byron and Molineaux, near Ormskirk. The most
signal

for future Ages to read, but since it is (by Gods providence) my lot, I shall endeavour to revive to posterity the dying memory of our English, and Brother-Scottish Peers and Patriots due valour, and faithfulness to maintaine Religion, the Kings Honor, the Parliaments Priviledges, the Subjects Liberties, and the firm union betwixt both Nations according to the sacred Covenant: one of the first that with valour and courage stood up for the Parliament, was this thrice-honorable Scottish Patriot, who was as sensible of Englands distemper, as if it had been his owne, and therefore out of a godly zeale he begirt his sword about him, and with a couragious and gracious spirit went forth, and by a heavenly hand conquered his enemies as I shall make it appeare; At his first going forth, he joyned with Sir *William Waller*, and was assistant in the valiant service of the West, and in particular, he was very couragious and prosperous in the taking of Portsmouth in Hampshire, as also the raising of the siege at Hull, July 22. 1642. and not long after, the
Earle

signal of his actions was the taking of the town and castle of Scarborough. It is said he was mortally wounded in taking this castle; but bishop Kennet informs us, that he received his death-wound at Ailresford, in Hampshire, and that he was buried in Westminster Abbey; but his body was, in 1661, taken up, and, with several others, buried in a pit, in St. Margaret's church-yard.

Earle of *Newcastle* againe besieged *Hull*, and this noble and renowned Sir *John Meldrum* issued out, beat the Earle with his whole Army out of their Workes, took nine piece of Ordnance, and much more Ammunition, Octob. 13. 1643. and having beaten the enemy and raised their siege, hee marched into the field, and by the assistance of noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, tooke the strong town of *Gainsborough* by storme, with all the men, armes, and ammunition therein, Decem. 20. 1643. and afterwards he tooke the Isle of *Axholm* with all the Ammunition, Febr. 4. 1643. and from thence marched to his owne County, of which he was (by the Parliament) made Generall, viz. the County of *Lancashire*, where he was no sooner come, but he had notice of a great Brigade under the Command of the Lord *Byron*, and Lord *Mollenaux* near *Ormskirk* plundering, to whom he hastned, and coming within sight of them, they presently prepared to battell, and charged once, and then ran quite away, being utterly routed, and having lost at least 1000. horse, and the Lord *Byron* himselfe hid in a *Cornfield*, or else had beene taken prisoner, Aug. 20. 1644. having cleared the field, he againe marched towards the Isle and fort of *Jarmouth*, and in a short time took it, with many ships in the Harbor, closely begirt the Castle, and by a most bold and resolute assault, received his deaths wound, the which his souldiers took much to heart, making

making most sad lamentation for him, and they alone did not lament his losse, but the Parliament also, and many thousands more in the Kingdome; and although his person be taken from us, yet his name will stand to perpetuity, and our after-Ages will speake to brave *Meldrums* praise.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Upon the valiant and faithfull
Knight, Sir *William Balfour*.*

*That providence that made thee first a cause
Of preservation of the innocent,
Call'd thee to preservation of his Lawes,
And the destruction of the violent
Opposers of just rights and Liberties ;
Therefore the List of Worthies doth comprize
Valiant Balfour, whom fames relation
Soundeth an honour to the Scottish Nation.*

IF there were not in the Common-wealth
some men of publike spirits *Belfour*-like,
to lay a side places of honour and profit, to
promote the publike, as he did, our Com-
mon-weal would become a common woe, to
all that have habitation therein, or relation
thereunto, but as we and our children after
us

*The due praise
of Sir William
Balfour.*

* Sir William Balfour, though he had great obligations to the court, made no scruple of attaching himself to its most virulent opponents. He was turned out of his office of the Tower, a little before the breaking out of the civil war, and was succeeded by colonel Lunsford. He afterwards served in the rebel army, as lieutenant-general of horse under the earl of Essex, and commanded the reserve at the battle of Edgehill, with which he charged so vigorously, that he soon dispersed the king's best infantry, and seized his artillery. He also greatly distinguished himself

us have cause to blesse God for accomplishing our war, so we and our children also, will have just cause to honour the persons in the memoriall of the gallant actions of our English and Scottish noble Commanders and Souldiers, one whereof here speakes as much honour to the Kingdome of Scotland, as any one this day in Europe of his rank and quality; brave Sir *William Balfour* by name, some of whose brave actions I shall insert, as so many everlasting monuments of his praise, and for his gallant service he performed under his Excellency, Eng-

himself in the taking of Newbury. Shortly after the earl of Essex had relieved Lyme, and advanced with his forces into Cornwall, he found it expedient to his safety to quit the army in order to escape to Plymouth; on which occasion sir William Balfour contrived to pass through the whole of the king's army under command of lord Goring, and continue his march even to London, with less loss or trouble than could have been imagined; passing all the king's garrisons in his way, through the supineness and neglect of Goring, who had intelligence of their rout, but received the notice when in one of his jovial exercises, and neglected the opportunity of intercepting the enemy till they had passed his quarters, and it was too late to pursue them in any time. Nor was any man called in question for this supine neglect; it being not thought fit to make severe inquisition into the behaviour of the rest, when it was so notoriously known, how the superior officer had failed in his duty.

Englands faithfull Lord Generall, the deceased renowned Earle of *Essex*, I shall omit for brevities sake, and only speake breefly of those his gallant exploits performed in the taking of Newbery, with all the arms and ammunition therein, and afterwards cleared those parts of an oppressing Adversary, and not many moneths afterwards marched further Westward, according to order, and took Weymouth, and in it 27. peeces of Ordnance, with all the rest of their Ammunition; and having settled that Garrison and cleared those parts, he marched with all speed towards Taunton-Deane, and tooke it with all the Ammunition therein; many more exploits and valiant actions he performed, still eyeing the publike safety more than his owne or private interest, persevering in all his actions, standing to his Covenant principles, viz. the advantage of Reformation in Church and State, and the rooting out of Popery, Prelacy, Schism, and Heresie, that as there is but one God so there might be one faith, one truth, and one way of worshipping this one God in newnesse of heart and affections.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Upon the couragious Commander,
Major-Gen. *Poyntz*, Knight.*

*Here valour and fidelity contend
Which shall exceed in an officious way,
And both doe to posterity commend
Brave Pointz triumphing on a routing day
On Rowton-Heath neer Chester, where the
flower
Of Cavaleerian force fell in the power
Of this Commander, whose couragious brest
Hath purchas'd honour, and his Countries
rest.*

THis valiant and faithfull Commander,
Major Generall *Poyntz*, if it were
onely for his constancy in the cause he un-
dertooke, and stability, deserveth of all
true-

*The due praise
of Major Gene-
rall Poyntz.*

* Major-general Pointz, a man of courage and activity, gained a very considerable name, by his vigilance as well as his valour, in the north and north-west, where he, in several skirmishes, had the advantage of the royalists. He commanded a large body of the parliament forces, with which he harassed the poor remains of the royal army, after the battle of Naseby. His most signal exploit was routing the king's horse at Chester, and killing many gentlemen and officers of note, particularly the gallant earl of Lichfield, who was the third brother of that illustrious house that sacrificed

true-born English-men, to be honoured, and as a Souldier he hath done gallantly, even when the Parliament and Kingdome was in a low condition, and the enemy strong, yet he in many parts North, and North-West gave the Kings forces many defeats and overthrowes, as at Rounton Heath, neer West-Chester, and cleared those

sacrificed their lives in the course of the civil war. It has been said, that his views in entering into this war were purely patriotic; and that he was never known to be influenced by covetousness or ambition, when he had frequent opportunities of amply gratifying these passions.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale had intercepted a letter from Pointz, who had marched a much shorter way, after he was informed which way the king was bound, to the commander that was before Chester, telling him, "that he was come to their rescue, and desiring to have some foot sent to him, to assist him against the king's horse;" and the next morning he appeared, and was charged by sir Marmaduke, and forced to retire with loss; but kept still at such a distance, that the foot from before Chester might come to him. The besiegers began to draw out of the suburbs in such haste, that it was believed in Chester, they were upon their flight; and so most of the horse and foot in the town, had orders to pursue them. But the others haste was to join with Pointz; which they quickly did, and then they charged Langdale; who being overpowered, was routed, and put to flight; and pursued by Pointz, even to the walls of Chester.

those parts, and afterwards drew more Northward, and cleared those parts, was alwaies active in promoting the publike, and when the warre was compleated, and our Brethren of Scotland retreated towards their owne Kingdome, this renowned Sir *Sydenham Poyntz* had a command to secure and keep in quietnesse those Northerne parts, in case of any insurrection of the Malignant or any other party, which he did most faithfully performe, and in all his proceedings he did endeavour to keep brotherly unity with our Brethren of Scotland, which may adde one badge of honour to him more then to some of the rest of our gallant Commanders, and this may be the crowne of his honour, that in all the troubles of England, and sad division, he hath kept himselfe unspotted from covetousnesse, ambition, or faction, which if all men in eminency and trust hath done the like, we should have had lesse contests for honour, and more self-deniall, lesse reviling of and exclaiming at our faithfull Brethren of Scotland, and more Covenant-ingaged affection to them, lesse fomenting and fostering of division, and more advancing of the truth in a reall Reformation, according to our most sacred Oath, and I could wish some men of eminency had not been so guilty of blowing and kindling the coles of jealousie betwixt England and Scotland, and finding God blasted them in that *Macchiavell* designe, they act a second tragedy
not

not inferiour to the former, *viz.* foment and countenance a division at home in the same Kingdome, amongst one and the same Subjects of one flesh and blood, and although God (it may be) hath used some such men to doe his owne worke, whom as men I honour, yet I am confident their honour is not of so a long a life as their person, but for faithfull men, such as valiant *Poyntz*, when their persons decay and decrease, their honours will increase to posterity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Upon the valiant Commander,
Lieutenant-Generall Cromwell.*

*Here's noble blood, if that a noble mind
Makes man noble by denomination ;
And he that reads this Souldiers acts, shall
find
Matter of wonderment, and admiration :
That in such well-fought fields and fortresses
Assaulted, alwaies conquering happinesse
Attended him ; thus (with grace beautified)
Despised men pull down great Princes pride.*

A Sa valiant, faithfull Commander, brave
Cromwell deserves perpetuall honour,
who for his gallant actions, the Cavaliers
have (Anabaptist-like) rebaptized him (if I
may

*The due praise
of Lieutenant-
Generall Crom-
well.*

* Oliver Cromwell, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people, till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrisy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs : but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events.

P

He

may properly so say) and given him a new name, called *Old Iron sides*, and very well they might call him so, for oftentimes hee did prove to them as an iron rod to breake them in pieces : God hath used him as one
of

He persuaded without eloquence ; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their respective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greatest man this nation ever produced. It has been disputed which he deserved most, " a halter, or a crown ;" and there is no less disparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindsey affirmed, that he saw him enter into a formal contract with the devil ; and Dawbeny has drawn a " parallel betwixt Moses, the man of God, and Oliver the Protector : " But the story of this contract is explained in Nash's History of Worcestershire, where it appears to have been a citizen of Worcester, and not the devil, that had a conference with Cromwell. He died in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, in the year 1658. The French court went into mourning for him ; but the famous Mademoiselle de Montpensier disdained to pay that respect to the memory of an usurper.

of the great instruments to rescue our Religion, Lawes and Liberties out of the hands of those that would have destroyed them all, and therefore he deserveth high honour : I here present to the view of the world, his valiant exploits (in shorter terms then M. *Sprig* in his large Folio History of large relations and of the largest size) since hee was made Commander of a Brigade; one of the first and gallant pieces of service he performed, was in the taking of Stamford, and clearing the parts adjacent, often skirmishing with the enemy, alwaies prosperous, especially at that never to be forgotten fight at Marston-More, where in person he did performe most gallant service, and afterwards was active in all his undertakings, and being eminently taken notice of upon the Modell of the new Army, was chosen Lievtenant-Generall, and at that great battell of Naseby did bravely performe the day, to the downfal of the Cavalierian faction, and encouraged the souldiers to prosecute the day, and with zealous courage marched towards their Garrisons, and first tooke in Leicester, and afterwards Heighworth, relieved Taunton-Deane, re-gained Ilchester, routed *Gorings* Western Army, took also Langport, Burrough, Bridgewater and the Citie of Bath, and afterwards did march with the Army against Sherborne-Castle, and took it with the Castle of Nunney, Porshut Point, and the

the strong Towne and Castle of Bristoll, and having re-gained that marched to the Devizes, and tooke it, with the Castle of Farleigh, Chedwick and the strong Garrison of Basing the very receptacle of roguing Rob-Carriers, and having performed this gallant service, hee marched more Westward towards the reliefe of those poore oppressed parts, and in his march tooke Langford-house, Tiverton, Fulford and Chillington-house, and presently marched to Pouldram-house and tooke it, relieved Plymouth, regained Budex Church and Sir *Francis Drakes* house, and having thus weakned the Kings strength in Garrison, he did march towards the Lord *Hopton* and routed him, took Launceston, Listithiell, Saltash, Wardbridge, and Temple-guard, the Lord *Hopton* recruited to the number of 5000. Horse, whom within few daies was by this valiant Commander and the rest, inforced to disband and deliver with all their ammunition, and having cleared the field in the West, marched up to Dennis-Castle and tooke it also, with Felford Haven, Axmouth, Inch-house, and Hilford, Exeter hearing hereof did also suddenly deliver, and Barnstaple stood not upon so great termes as formerly, but was surrendred, and having finished the work in those parts, marched more Eastward, and tooke Radcot-house, Sherborn, and Oxford, and having been thus active, and compleated the

the worke, except some petty Garrisons, this valiant *Cromwell* came backe to take his place, as a Member of the House of Commons, where I leave him to act by his counsell, according to that patterne he hath acted with his hands.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Upon the valiant and worthy
Gentleman, Major-General *Brown*.*

*And brave Brown bringeth up the Reare,
Last in the List, but not the least in field,
And he that reads this Souldiers acts, shall
find
Matter of wonderment and admiration,
That in such well-fought fields and fortresses
Assaulted, alwaies conquering happinesse
Attended him; thus (with grace beautifide)
Despised men pull down great Princes pride.*

BRave *Brown*, although last in List of
the beadrow of Englands Worthies, yet
inferiour to few in his actions and fidelity,
as the Cavaliers know and acknowledge at
this

*The due praise
of Major-Gener-
all Brown.*

* Richard Brown, an eminent citizen of London, and a warm advocate for Presbytery, greatly distinguished himself in the field, and had no small influence in the parliament, where he was a representative for the city of London. He attended the earl of Essex when he first marched against the king, and had a considerable hand in defeating the royalists near Worcester, and at Edge hill. He took Arundel Castle by storm, and seizing on Abingdon, bravely defended it against the whole force of the garrison of Oxford. In a sudden sally from Abingdon, he surprised and

this day with grieve of heart, and that it may bee manifest to all, I shall here insert part of those gallant passages and exploits by him performed since these unnaturall uncivill civill warres began: and first when Englands never to bee forgotten, generally beloved Generall, the bewailed, deceased Earle of *Essex*, first marched forth, this gallant Commander attended him in his marches from London towards the enemies Quarters, and falling in upon them neere Worcester, they utterly defeated them and put them to flight, in this battell this successefull Major-Generall *Browne* did most excellent service, and afterwards marched after the Kings

and took Bellasith-house, which was strongly garrisoned by the royal party, and found in it a good supply of provisions. He was one of the commissioners deputed to receive the king from the Scots army, where, perceiving the great advantage his majesty had in his disputes with their politicians and divines, and probably penetrating the designs of the Independents, he returned to his allegiance, and ever after inflexibly adhered to it. He was much in favour with Charles II., whose resident he was at Paris, before the Restoration; and was soon after created a baronet, having before received the honour of knighthood. He had the command of the city militia, and was lord mayor of London in 1660. His only daughter and heiress espoused John Evelyn, Esq. during her father's residence in France.

Kings Forces, who did recruit with much vigorousnesse, but being againe over-taken at Edgehill, were inforced to fight, which both sides did most gallantly, but after a hot dispute the Kings forces gave ground, retreated, and our souldiers kept the field, having won the day, and having thus prosperously proceeded, and the winter drawing on apace, they came to London the chiefe Garrison of England, and so soon as Forces were able to march, this renowned *Browne* did march forth with a Brigade against Arundell Castle, and by a fierce storme tooke it, with all the Ammunition, and not long after this service marched into Kent, and quel'd the mutineers that had made a great uproare there, afterwards cleared those parts and marched up to Waltham-house, and tooke it with much Ammunition, and from thence marched to Greenland-house and tooke it also, and afterwards took Abbington, and fortified it just under the enemies noses, and defended it most valiantly against all the power the King then had in his chiefe Garrison of Oxford, tooke also an opportunity and marched forth and took the strong Garrison, Ballasith-house, with all the provision, and retreated back to Abbington, and preserved it from all the furious attempts of the enemy: These with many more gallant pieces of service, did this gallant Commander performe, and though many proffers of honour, riches, and preferment were made him, yet

Q he

this may be valiant *Brownes* honour, that he did refuse all, and stood for that cause his Covenant had ingaged him unto, and doth persevere to this day, which if he also doe to the end, it will be a crowne of honour to religious renowned *Browne* for ever.

AN

ANd now having briefly recited many of the gallant actions of some of our valiant Commanders, I shal also add hereunto the names of many more, who have been seconders of the former, in gallant performances: and because most of their actions are included with the former, I shall at present only speak to part of the particulars, but for the future (God willing) I do intend to speak more at large: for the first, the truly worshipfull Colonell *Hollis*, his birth and blood speak him to be a man that is free from basenesse, his actions in the field have been valiant, and his ends faithfull, and I dare bouldly say, it was not profit, honor, or preferment did allure that thrice noble hearted *Hollis*; neither was it the Tower of London, in which he was most unjustly imprisoned, did any wayes daunt this valiant-hearted publike-spirited noble descended and religious affected *Denzill Hollis* from prosecuting the designe of God, and his Country: and for many of his valiant actions in the field, I might speak much to his praise, as also of his valiant Regiment (not inferiour to any in England, or that ever was in England since these last troubles in England) but at present I forbear for brevities sake, and for his learned speeches, profound motions, and religious orthodox advice and Councell, in the Honorable House of Commons, I could insert somthing to his honour (which is well known

knowne) if it were proper for time and place.

And next in order to religious *Hollis*, I shall speak of faithfull Covenant-keeping Sir *Philip Stapleton*, somtimes Commisary-Generall to Englands generally beloved Generall the Earle of *Essex*, and as it hath been said of that religious Earle deceased, that when he was alive, there was none like him in a publike Covenant engaged heart, so when he died, he left not his fellow; so I may truly say of the truly worshipfull Sir *Philip Stapleton*, if without prejudice I may speak it; there is not his fellow-Knight, nor will hee leave his fellow behind him, I wish England were worthy of such men as hee is; I might add to this renowned *Stapleton* many gallant things he hath both performed by his sword and his Councell, which are more for his honour then all his enemies I hope can invent for his dishonour, but for me to pretend (as some of the new light-mongers do) to light a candle to the sun, were a master-peece of folly, therefore I shall say no more, but leave brave *Stapleton* beclad with wisdome honour and glory as a robe.

And so I shall descend to speak of valiant Sir *David Lesley*, whose actions do deserve to be written in letters of gold: for to rehearse them, were to mention almost all the victories of that faithfull Army of our truehearted brethren of Scotland; but I shall at present only give religious Sir *David Lesley*
this

this character, a man noble by birth, noble in mind, and noble in actions; true to his Country, true to his Covenant, and true to his God, as also loyall to his King in all just wayes and proceedings which renders not him only honour, but also that Army which had such, and many such like religious Commanders and Souldiers.

And the next to this religious and faithfull *Lesly* is Sir *George Booth* the elder of Cheshire, who when the troubles first began, stood up for his Countrey, exciting his tenants so to do, promising them that had leases of their lands from him, that if any such did suffer in person or goods, he would make them recompence, and if any had Lease by life, and should be slaine, the life of his wife, child or friend, should be put in his stead (a brave religious resolution) if all the Gentry that had adhered to the Parliament had done the like, the warres could never have lasted so long: But this religious brave *Booth* thought it not enough so to doe, but tooke a place of command himselfe, and was verie active and courageous for the preservation of his Countrey, did many gallant exploits, which I hope hereafter to mention at large, and at present give him this Character, faithfull, free, grave, godly, brave *Booth*, the flower of Cheshire.

Another neighbour and associated, vigilant and valiant Commander, is Sir *John Seaton*, a Lancashire Gentleman, for activity,

ity, piety, and constancy, inferiour to few in England, he is the man under God, did pull down the pride, rage, and cruelty of the proud, potent, Papisticall Lord *Strange*, who with his great Army thought to carry all before him; but as we have just cause, so let us blesse God and honour true-hearted Sir *John Seaton*, for those great gallant things that have been done in reformed Lancashire, and consequently in all England.

And as great honour is due to valiant *Seaton*, for all his victories performed, which are mentioned in the List of the Lord Generall, so to valiant, vigilant and religious true-hearted and right honourable Colonell *Harvey*, who when things were at a low condition was willing to doe his Kingdome service, marched forth with a Brigade of the City of London, and with a small party did most valiant things, which I omit for brevities sake. And because I have somewhat more knowledge of him then many, of whom I have and am to speak of, I can without flattery say of true-hearted *Harvey*, thus much, that I ever found him a man of a noble spirit, free from by, private, and base ends, aiming at the good and prosperity of the Common-wealth; active for the ends contained in the most sacred Nationall League and Covenant: a man most free from the scab of error, adhering to no faction nor party, further then the Covenant, union of the Kingdomes, and truth of God will

will admit of; and as hee is a Member of that visible Body the Parliament, so also I verily believe him to bee a Member of that invisible Body of Jesus Christ; I wish so much good to England, that all their Parliament Members were such as pious true-hearted *Harvey*.

And with him also valiant victorious Sir *Samuel Luke*, a man who never was knowne to turne his backe upon the Enemy, in most fights of the Army of his Excellency the Earl of *Essex*, brave Sir *Samuel Luke* deserves to be honoured for his undaunted resolution, and this (I hope) I may truly say, that hee is no turne-coat Knight, nor disobedient Commander, but was at first beginning what (I hope and verily believe) he will be to the end, *viz.* a true-hearted publike ingaged Covenant keeping and vertuous true-hearted English Knight, to whom England may be indebted, and he not indebted to England.

The next in order, which is little used, which if any shall judge me out, I shall desire to be excused, because it is the Nationall Malady at this day, and therefore if any shall conclude it is too high or too low for the right worshipfull Sir *Tho. Middleton*, or any other, I shall leave it unto their wisdoms to please themselves, and to doe as it seems just in their owne eyes, as it was when there was no King in Israel, yet I shall (I hope) give satisfaction to this worthy Commander, as to the rest, in declaring
to

to the world that he hath been and still is, faithfull in performing most gallant actions in and upon the Borders of Wales, subduing many parties of Welch forces, taking many Garrisons both by storm, siege, and stratagem, he hath in most places where he came, gained the love as well of his enemies as others, he conquered not onely by the sword, but also by his good and faithfull carriage, he behaved himselfe like a man of wisdom, a man of honour and vertue, which is much to be found in one man, I shall for brevities sake descend to speake of religious Sir *John Gell*, whose worth is such as speake him to bee a man beloved of his Countrey, and feared by his enemies, valiant in his actions, and faithfull in his ends to promote truth and peace, it is honour enough for gallant *Gell* to be Patron of these vertuous parts, of which also deceased *Hambden* was a man deserves to be put into the same beadrow, for a gallant, valiant, vertuous Saint, and the taking of that wise States-man away was the great weakening of the Martiall affaires, Parliamentary affaires, and Church-affaires, the taking away from the evil to come the zealous, religious, Earle of *Essex*, the faithfull valiant *Meldrum*, the wise vertuous *Pym*, the undaunted Covenanted *Hambden*, speakes little prosperity either for Church or State, I feare, I pray it may prove otherwise.

And so I shall proceed to speake a few words concerning the worshipfull Colonell

West,

West, Lievtenant of the Tower of London, whose faithfulness deserves much of this City, who hath not been biassed by parties and factions, which if he had, London might long ere this have been lain leuell with the ground, which is by his faithfull prudence, at this day preserved, and I am confident, all Covenant-engaged Englishmen, more especially Citizens, and such as in some measure know him, will conclude with me, concerning this thrice noble and truly worshipfull Colonell *West*, Lievtenant of the Tower: That he is a holy Saint, a valiant Souldier, and a loyall Subject, which I hope will be as a badge of honour to him for after ages to read.

And for the honour of London, I shall adde to him Collonell *Manwaring*, Commander of the Horse raised by the City for the defence of it selfe and Parliament, this noble Commander bears about with him the badges of his honour, *viz.* wounds received in battell; I shall conclude what I have to say of him, in that I doe believe concerning him, that he is a man of a vertuous heart, of gallant desert, and a souldier expert.

And for the honour of Wales, I shall make mention first of Col. *Laugherne*, whose prudence, valour and fidelity, hath preserved those parts, and kept them in good obedience, and by a handfull of men, hee hath encountered great Armies, routed and disperst them, and hath done like an

R honour-

honourable man, a loyall-hearted man, and a faithfull man.

A seconder of himselfe, and for the honour likewise of Wales is the valiant Colonell *Morgan*, Governor of Glocester, who hath the command over that Garrison, that was under God, the preservation of England, he hath ever (since he was put in the trust therewith) improved himselfe to be faithfull, hath done much service for the Parliament, and that which is the badge of his and also Colonell *Laughorne's* honour, is that they have stood faithfull to God, their King and Parliament from the beginning, and are still the same, according to the Covenant, which (I hope) will be unto them and all the rest of the Covenant-engaged Commanders, an eternall honour.

Amongst whom faithfull and resolute Colonell *Birch* deserveth to be had in remembrance, for all his gallant actions performed, especially since the new Modell, he hath not been absent in any materiall piece of service, but done his part, and I could say truly, more then his part, were it not I should procure the emulation of some men: but if I had been silent of him, his actions speake him honour enough, and much more then my pen can expresse, therefore I shall at present, be silent concerning him.

And call to minde the noble Colonell *Mitton*, whose actions have been many and pros-

prosperous, and although his service hath been hard, his Brigade small, and his pay poor, yet hath he hitherto kept himselfe from disobedience, and his souldiers from mutiny, they never yet dared the Parliament, nor pillaged the Countrey, but alwaies carried themselves like faithfull servants to their Masters, the King and Parliament.

Another of the like faithfull Commanders is loyall-hearted, valiant-minded Col. *Butler*, an honourable Member of the commanding and conquering Army, who hath left no Garrison unconquered, nor no power unsubdued in England; This resolute spirit hath beene in most of these the gallant performances of the Army, and hath in what he undertooke, done little inferiour to any of the most prosperous Commanders in England, as in some kind scars of honour make it to appeare.

I intend brevity, but must not forget another of the valiant Commanders, Colonell *Whaley*, a man of honour and of trust, who deserves as much from the King and Parliament as the best of the Commanders in his Excellency *Thomas Fairfax's* Army (now resident) onely one excepted, which I shall say more of in my second addition, which at present time will not admit of, and therefore I shall conclude in two or three words apiece to two or three Commanders more.

As Colonell *D'Albere* who hath beene faithfull alwayes to the Parliament, and done

done them good service, and although he bee not an English-man, yet (I hope) none will be so ungratefull, but acknowledge, he hath done England good service.

Likewise Vice-Admirall *Batten* hath performed most gallant service at Seas, and with the Navy hath been as a Bulwarke to preserve our distracted Kingdome from forraigne power, which had (in all appearance) long ere this made us miserable.

Many valiant things have by him been performed, as also the valiant Reare-Admirall *Swanley*, whom I designed to bring up the Reare, his actions in Wales, Cornewall, Devonshire, and the Northerne parts of England, can witnesse to bee such, as deserve a History of themselves to be extant to succeeding Generations. And thus much I can say, as most conclude with mee, that there is not his fellow at Sea this day, for valour, and judgement, in the commanding and manning a Navy at Sea; I crave pardon in my rude conclusion, and desire to be excused by many, whom I shall hereafter mention, as Sir *Robert Pye*, Colonell Sir *Hardresse Waller*, Colonell Sir *Arthur Hasterig*, Colonell Sir *James Harrington*, Colonell Sir *William Constable*, Colonell Sir *Matthew Boynton*, a man whom England owes much honour to, as also those deceased valiant hearted Worthies, who adhered to the Parliament, I have here nominated, as also all others that have beene slaine on the Kings party, with the
com-

common souldiers on both sides, as also those that fled out of the Kingdome, all which I hope will bee excepted of without prejudice from him who hath hitherto been and resolveth (by the help of God) for the future to bee the Kingdomes most faithfull servant, in reality, constancy, and sencerity, to serve them,

Josiah Ricraft.

A

A perfect List of the many Victories obtained (through the blessing of God) by the Parliaments Forces under the Command of his Excellency, Robert Earl of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Bouchier and Lovaine, Lord Generall of England: His Excellency Alexander Lesly Earl of Leven, Lord Generall of the Army of our Brethren of Scotland: And the right honourable Edward Lord Mountague Earl of Manchester Viscount Mandevile, Lord Kimbolton, Chancellour of the University of Cambridge, Major-Generall of the Associated Counties, &c. With the names of the Cities, Towns, Castles, and Forts, taken from the Enemy since the beginning of these unnaturall Warres in the Yeares 1642, 43, 44 to the 14 of June, 1645.

THE first City in England assaulted by the Cavaliers since these unnaturall warres began, (after the King was denied admittance into Hull) was renowned Coventry; the King came in person against it, and the inhabitants thereof most courageously issued forth, and routed their Forces, took two peeces of Ordnance, and many Prisoners, July 26. 1642.

2 The Cavaliers had no sooner recruited, but ingaged with the Forces under the command of the Lord *Brook* near Southam, where they were again routed, and many taken Prisoners.

3. Portsay Island (the 15. of August) taken, with all the Armes and Ammunition therein.

4 The Town and Castle of Portsmouth in Hamshire taken, with all the armes and ammunition therin, by the renowned Patriots Sir *William Waller*, and Sir *Iohn Meldrum*, of happy memory.

5 Southsay castle taken by surprisall, with all the armes and ammunition.

6 His Majesties Forces routed neare Worcester about the 12, of September 1642. by his Excellency Englands faithfull Lord Generall the Earl of Essex, in which fight the religious and faithfull Colonell *Brown* did gallant service.

7 The ever to be honoured town of Manchester in Lancashire, the Garrison thereof being but few in number, and brought to great penury, yet most gallantly issued forth, beat the Lord *Strange*, raised the siege, and took many Prisoners.

8 Cawood Castle in Yorkshire taken by storme, with all the arms and ammunition the 23. of October 1642.

9 His Majesties Forces routed at the never to be forgotten and famous fought battell of Edg-hill, Octob. 22. 1643. where was taken the Kings standerd, L. *Willoughy*, Sir *Edward Stanley*, Col. *Vavasour*, Col. *Lunsford*, and many hundreds more; in which fight was slaine the Earl of *Lindsey*, L. Generall of His Majesties Forces, the Lord *Aubeny*, Sir *Edmond Verny*, the Kings Stand-

Standerd-bearer, with divers other Officers of quality, and many hundred common souldiers; in which battell his Excellency the Earl of Essex fought so gallantly, shewing much courage and fidelity, that his very enemies did acknowledge it.

10 The Castle of Farnham taken by storme, with all the armes and ammunition, by the renowned Sir *William Waller*.

11 Madbury neare Plymouth taken by storme with all the ammunition.

12 The City and Castle of Winchester taken by Sir *William Waller*, and in it the *L. Grandison*, and 65. other Gentlemen and Commanders; 1000. Foot, 600. Horse, 200. Dragoones, and 600. armes, with all the rest of the arms and ammunition, December 7. 1642.

13 The Earl of Newcastles Army in the North neer Tadcaster routed by the noble Lord *Fairfax*, about the 8. of December, 1642.

14 Arundell castle in Sussex taken by storme Decemb. 16. 1642. with all the armes and ammunition, by Sir *William Waller*, and Col. *Brown*.

15 Chichester taken by Sir *VVilliam Waller* the 26. of December 1642. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

16 The Earl of Newcastles Popish Army again routed neer Bradford, by the noble and religious Lord *Fairfax*, January 3. 1642.

17 The said Army of the Earl of New-

S

castle

castle had no sooner rallied and recruited, but they were again routed by the noble and successefull Lord *Fairfax*, neer Leeds, the 9. of January, 1642.

18 His Majesties Forces routed neer Henly upon Thames the 11. of January, 1642. and many hundreds taken prisoners.

19 Leeds taken by noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, January 26. 1642. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

20 His Majesties Forces (under the command of Sir *Thomas Aston*) routed neer Nampwich, by the noble and truly religious Sir *VVilliam Brereton*, Jan. 28. 1642. taken prisoners 110. Foot, and 100. Horse.

21 The town of Preston in Lancashire taken (by Sir *Iohn Seaton*) by storme, Feb. 10. 1642. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

22 Lancaster town and Castle taken Febr. 13. 1642. with all the Ammunition.

23 The Cornish Cavaliers routed the 26. of February, 1642. neere Madbury, five pieces of Ordnance, 200. Arms, 120. Prisoners taken.

24 Lichfield Close taken, March 3. 1642. with all the ammunition.

25 Lastoll surprised with all the armes and ammunition.

26 The Army under the command of the Earle of Northampton, routed neer Stafford, and the Earle himselfe slaine by faithfull Sir *VVilliam Brereton*, and Sir *John Gell*, about the 25. of March, 1643.

27 Malmesbury taken by storme, March 28. 1643. by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, with all the armes and ammunition.

28 The Welch Army under the command of the Lord *Herbert* were routed in the Forrest of Deane, by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, and Col. *Massey*.

29 Tewksbury taken by faithfull Colonell *Massey*, with all the armes and ammunition, about the third of Aprill 1643.

30 The town of Wigon in Lancashire taken by Sir *John Seaton*, with all the armes and ammunition therein.

31 Monmouth in Wales taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, about which time that vigilant Commander did also surprize three Troopes of Horse that were under the command of Prince *Maurice*.

32 The town of Higman taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, and in it 1444 common Souldiers, and 150 Commanders and Gentlemen, about the 16. of Aprill, 1643.

33 Newman taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, with all the ammunition.

34 Rosbridge taken with all the Ammunition, by Sir *VVilliam VValler*.

35 Chepstow taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, with all the Ammunition.

36 Hereford taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, by storm, and in 42 Knights and Commanders and 600 common Souldiers.

37 Sherborn town and castle taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, with all the Ammunition.

38 Redding taken by his Excellency the Earl of Essex, Aprill 18, 1643.

39 Lemster taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler* with all the Ammunition.

40 The towne of Whaley in Lancashire, taken by the noble Manchesterians.

41 Croyland taken the 29. of Aprill, 1643. with all the ammunition.

42 Stafford taken by the ever honoured, and true lover of Religion and his Countrey, Sir *VVilliam Brereton*.

43 Wolverhampton taken by Sir *VV. Brereton* with all the ammunition.

44 Wakefield taken by the Lord *Fairfax* the 27 of May 1643. with all the Ammunition.

45 Warrington in Lancashire taken by the valorous and faithful Manchesterians, with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 29 of May 1643.

46 Whitchurch taken by Sir *VVilliam Brereton*, with all the Ammunition.

47 The Kings forces routed neer Wells the last of May, by Sir *VVilliam VValler*.

48 Hagerston castle taken by storme, the second of June 1643.

49 Holy Iland (with the castle) taken by the noble Earl of Warwick.

50 Tamworth castle taken, June 4. 1643. with all the ammunition therein.

51 Ecklesall castle taken by the most religious Sir *VVill. Brereton*, June 26. 1643. with all the Ammunition.

52 Lin Regis in Norfolk taken by the right honorable Earl of Manchester.

53 Cirencester taken by the renowned Lord Generall Earl of Essex.

54 His Majesties great and potent Army routed by his Excellencie the L. Generall at Newbery fight, where was killed of his Majesties party five Lords and many hundreds of others, in which fight, his Excellencie did in his own person most gallantly charge the adverse party, and shewed such valour as did much incourage the whole Army.

55 Gainesborough in Lincolnshire taken, with all their Ammunition.

56 The town of Stanford taken by Col. Cromwell.

57 The mutinous kentish Forces routed by Colonell Brown, and that great insurrection stopped.

58 Houghton castle in Cheshire taken by Sir VVilliam Brereton July 22. 1643, with all the ammunition.

59 A party of the Earl of Newcastles Popish Army routed, Aug. 14. 1643.

60 The Earl of Newcastles whole Army routed neare Horn-castle, by the Earl of Manchester, 1500 foot taken, 200 horse taken, 55 colours, many Gentlemen and Commanders.

61 Horn-castle taken by the truly noble and religious Earl of Manchester, with all the ammunition, Septemb. 2. 1643.

62 The City of Lincoln taken by the noble

noble Earl of *Manchester*, with all the armes and ammunition.

63 *Gainesborough* taken by the Earl of *Manchester*, with all the ammunition, Octob. 12. 1643.

64 The Lord *Capell* routed near the *Nantwich*, by Sir *VWilliam Brereton*, Novem. 8. 1643.

65 *Bullingbrook*-castle taken by the Lord *VVilloby*, with all the armes and ammunition, Novemb. 14. 1643.

66 The town of *Wareham* taken with all the armes and ammunition, Novemb, 16. 1645.

67 *Holt*-castle taken by Sir *VWilliam Brereton* with all the armes and ammunition, Novemb. 21. 1643.

68 *Harden*-castle taken by Sir *William Brereton*, one of the Patriots of his Countrey.

69 The town of *Rippon* taken by Sir *William Brereton*, Decemb. 3. 1643. with all the ammunition.

70 *Flint* town and castle taken by Sir *Thomas Middleton*, with all the ammunition, Decemb. 5. 1643.

71 The Town and Fort of *Moston* taken, with all the Ammunition, 9 December, 1643.

72 The town of *Wotton* taken by *Colo. Massey*, with all the ammunition, Decemb. 11. 1643.

73 The *L. Digby* routed by the Garrison
soul-

souldiers of Plimouth, who tooke 200 horse and 200 foot.

74 The *L. Craford* routed by Sir *William VValler* neare Alton, in which fight faithfull and religious Lievten. Col. *Tailor* did most gallant service.

75 Alton taken by Sir *W. VValler*, with all the armes and ammunition.

76 Grafton-house taken by Major Generall *Skippon*, with all the ammunition, Decemb. 20. 1643.

77 Holt-house taken by storme with all the armes and ammunition.

78 Bewly house taken by composition, with all the armes and ammunition.

79 Arundell castle taken by faithfull Sir *William VValler*, with 2000. prisoners and a ship in the Harbour, the fourth of Jan. 1643.

80 Sir *John Biron* routed by noble Col. *Mitton* neere Elsmere, the 20 of January, and many prisoners and much ammunition taken.

81 Burton upon Trent surprized by Sir *John Gell*, with all the ammunition, the 23 of Jan. 1643.

82 Hilsden-house taken, and Lacock-house quitted, Jan. 25. 1643.

83 Croyland taken by the Earl of Manchester, Jan. 26. 1643. with all the ammunition.

84 Burleigh-house taken Jan. 28. 1643 by the noble Earl of Manchester with all the ammunition.

85 The Kings Forces routed by the faithfull and valiant Earl of Manchester neere Winsby, tooke 1100 prisoners, 32 Colours, 500 Horse.

86 Cockquet Iland and town taken by our faithfull and covenant-keeping Brethren of Scotland.

87 The Lord *Byron* routed neer Namptwich by Sir *William Brereton* and Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, taken 152 Knights and Gentlemen, 126 Commanders, 1600 common Souldiers, 120 Irish women with long Skeanes.

88 The Isle of Axholm taken by Sir *John Meldrum* Febr. 4. with all the ammunition.

89 Burlington in Yorkshire taken Febr. 10. 1643.

90 Alnwick taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the armes and ammunition, Febr. 14. 1643.

91 The town of Morpeth taken by the Scots, with all the ammunition, Febr. 22. 1643.

92 King Mylus house taken by storm, with all the ammunition and provision.

93 Whitby in Yorkshire taken by the Lord *Fairfax*, with all the ammunition.

94 Milford haven taken by Captain *Swanley*, with all the armes and ammunition.

95 Biddle-house taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and in it the Lord *Brereton*, 26 Commanders, 300 common Souldiers, and all the ammunition.

96 Hisley-house in Buckingham-shire taken, and all the ammunition.

97 Newbury taken by Sir *William Bal-four*, with all the ammunition.

98 Tadcaster taken with all the armes and ammunition, the third of March, 1643.

99 Bredport taken with all the armes and ammunition, the twelfth of March, 1643.

100 Haverford West taken and in it 10 Peeces of Ordnance, and all the ammunition, March 15. 1643.

101 Tinby taken by storme March 19, and in it seven Peeces of Ordnance, 400 prisoners, 450 arms by our Brethren in Scotland.

102 Carew castle taken with all the ammunition, March 21, 1643.

103 The Earl of Carbery routed, and foure Garrisons quitted, and possessed by the Parliament Forces, upon March 24. 1643.

104 Sunderland taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the ammunition, March 24. 1643.

105 Sir *Ralph Hopton* routed neere Alsford by Sir *William VValler* and Col. *Browne*, where was slaine the Lord *John*, and taken prisoners 120 Commanders and Gentlemen, 560 common Souldiers, and much Ammunition, March 26. 1644.

106 Whitchurch in Dorset-shire taken with all the Ammunition therein.

107 Waltham house taken by Major General-

T

nerall-

nerall-Brown, with all the Ammunition, April 9. 1644.

108 Cawood castle and Axholm Island taken by the Lord *Fairfax* and Sir *T. Fairfax* with all the ammunition.

109 Croyland town taken with all the Ammunition therein.

110 The Kings Forces routed neere Selby in Yorkshire by the faithfull Lord *Fairfax*, and Sir *Thomas* his sonne, upon the 11 of April, 1644.

111 Durham taken by our brethren of Scotland, with all the armes and ammunition, April 13. 1644.

112 Lumley castle taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the Ammunition.

113 Bewdley in Worcester-shire taken with all the Ammunition, the third of May, 1644.

114 The City of Lincoln and the castle retaken by the faithfull Earl of Manchester, and 200 Commanders and Gentlemen, 800 common Souldiers, 300 Horse, and seven Peeces of Ordnance.

115 Caernarvon towne and castle taken by Captaine *Swanley*.

116 The Kings Forces routed neere Newnham by Major Generall *Massey*, taken 200 Officers, 500 common Souldiers, and nine Peeces of Ordnance.

117 The Ile and Fort of Iermouth taken by Sir *Iohn Meldrum*, with all the armes and ammunition.

118 Abbington taken by faithfull and religious *L. Roberts*, with all the ammunition, May 24. 1644.

119 Beverton castle in Gloucestershire taken by Colonell *Massey*.

120 Malmesbury taken by faithfull Major-Generall *Massey*, and in it 300 common Souldiers, seven Peeces of Ordnance, May 29. 1644.

122 Chippenham in Wiltshire taken by Major Generall *Massey*, with all the Ammunition, the second of June, 1644.

123 Russell-hall in Stafford-shire taken the 30 of May, 1644. with all the Ammunition.

124 Morpeth castle in Northumberland taken, with all the Ammunition, by our Brethren of Scotland, the second of June, 1644.

125 Tewksbury taken by Colonell *Massey*, with all the ammunition.

126 Shudely castle taken by Sir *William Waller* by storme, with all the Armes and Ammunition, (June 8. 1644.) 70 Gentlemen and Commanders, 80 Horse, 250 common Souldiers, two Peeces of Ordnance.

127 Compton-house taken by storme, and in it 50 Gentlemen and Commanders, 120 common Souldiers, 60 Horse, and all the Ammunition.

128 Weymouth taken by Sir *William Balfour*, and in it 27 Peeces of Ordnance, with all the rest of the Ammunition.

129 Taunton-Dean taken by Sir *William Balfour*, with all the Ammunition.

130 The town and castle of Oswestree taken by the Earl of Denbigh, with all the Armes and Ammunition, June 15. 1644.

131 Barnstaple taken by the ever to be honoured Lord Generall the Earl of Essex, with all the Ammunition therein.

132 The Kings Forces under the command of Prince *Rupert*, and the Popish Earl of New-castle, were routed by our Brethren of Scotland under the command of the Earl of Leven; and our English Armies under the command of that faithfull and never to be forgotten E. of Manchester, & the noble Lord *Fairfax*, at Marston-moore, where they killed of the Cavaliers upon the place 4500, and took 1500, besides much Armes and Ammunition.

133 Greenland-house taken by Major-Generall *Browne* with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 18 of June, 1644.

134 The castle of Taunton taken by the noble Lord Generall, with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 22 of June, 1644.

135 Cholmley-house in Cheshire taken by the Earl of Denbigh, with all the Armes and Ammunition.

136 Wilne Fort and Ferrie taken by storme, with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 23 of June, 1644.

137 The citie of York surrendered to the three Generals, the Earl of Leven, the Earl of Manchester, and the Lord *Fairfax*, with all the Ammunition therein.

138 Tickhill taken by the religious and renowned Earl of Manchester, with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 25 of June, 1644.

139 Mount Stamford taken by the Lord Generall the Earl of Essex, with all the Ammunition.

140 Plimpton taken by his Excellency the Lord Generall and in it eight Peeces of Ordnance, and all the rest of the Ammunition.

141 Salt-ash with the Fort belonging thereunto, taken by the Lord Generall, and all the armes and ammunition therein.

142 Launceston, with three or foure more small Garrisons, taken by the Lord Generall, and all the Ammunition therein.

143 Greenvill-house neer Tavestock, taken by the Lord Generall, with all the Armes and Ammunition therein.

144 Newbridge taken with all the armes and ammunition therein, the 14 of July, 1644.

145 The Kings Forces under the command of *Greenvill*, were routed by the Lord *Roberts* in Cornwall, neere Lestithiell, 150 Gentlemen and Commanders, with many hundreds of common Souldiers, and much armes and ammunition taken, the 16 of July, 1644.

146 Tadcaster in Cornwall taken by the Lord Generall, with all the armes and ammunition therein:

147 Foy in Cornwall taken by the Lord Gene-

Generall, with all the ammunition, and two Ships in the Harbour.

148 Shelford castle taken August 1. 1646. with all the ammunition therein.

149 Welbeck-house taken Aug. 8. 1644. with all the armes and ammunition.

150 Wareham surrendered August 9. 1644. with all the ammunition therein.

151 Gateshead neere New-Castle upon Tine taken by the faithfull and religious Earl of Calendar, with all the arms and ammunition therein.

152 Wingfield Manor taken, with all the armes and ammunition therein, the 12 of August 1644.

153 Latham-house surrendered, with all the armes and ammunition.

154 Red-Castle taken by storme by Sir *Thomas Middleton*, with all the ammunition, the 28 of August 1644.

155 The Kings Forces under the command of Prince *Rupert*, routed by Colonell *Massey*, that valiant and successefull Champion, who took 200 Souldiers, 200 Horse, and 12 Peeces of Ordnance, Sept. 3. 1644.

156 New-Castle taken by our faithfull Brethren of Scotland, after a very hard Siege, and by a most resolute storme, and in it 20 Lords and Knights, 2500 Souldiers, 48 Peeces of Ordnance, and much armes and ammunition, the 20 of October 1644.

157 The Kings Forces were no sooner come out of the West, in the height of their pride and cruelty, but they were met with-
all

all by the noble Earl of Manchester, who totally routed and disperst that great Army, and took nine Peeeces of Ordnance, 300 prisoners, and much more of provision and ammunition, the 29 of October 1644.

158 Tinmouth castle taken by our loving and faithfull Brethren of Scotland, with all the ammunition.

159 Leverpoole re-taken the third of November, and in it 1500 prisoners, 2000 armes, and much more ammunition.

160 Helmsley castle surrendered, with all the armes and ammunition therein, the 22 of November 1644.

161 Newbery, Farrington, and Marlborough quitted.

162 The town and castle of Laughorn in Wales, taken the fourth of December, with all the armes and ammunition.

163 Carlile taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the ammunition.

164 Croyland taken with all the armes and ammunition, the 14 of December 1644.

165 Munmouth in Wales taken by Colonel *Massey* with all the ammunition, December the 19. 1644.

166 Knaresborough taken with all the ammunition, December the 20. 1644.

167 Bellasith-house neare Abbingdon taken by Major Generall *Browne*, with all the ammunition.

168 Russell-house in Worcestershire re-taken the 27 of January with all the armes and ammunition.

169 The Kings Forces in Wales routed by Collonell *Laughorne*, and took 300 common Souldiers, 400 Arms, and foure pieces of Ordnance, the second of February, 1644.

170 Scarborough town taken by Sir *John Meldrum*, that faithfull Commander, and in it 30 pieces of Ordnance, and 120 Ships in the Harbour, upon the 17. of February 1644.

171 Shrewesbury taken by stratagem by Colonell *Mitton*, and in it 100 Commanders, and Gentlemen, 36 piece of Ordnance, 3000 Armes, 2000 Souldiers, with all the provision, February 19. 1644.

172 Scarborough castle taken by Sir *John Meldrums* forces, with all the ammunition, March 25. 1645.

173 Weymouth re-taken the 27. of April, 1645. with all the ammunition.

174 Bletchington-house taken, Aprill 28. with all the ammunition.

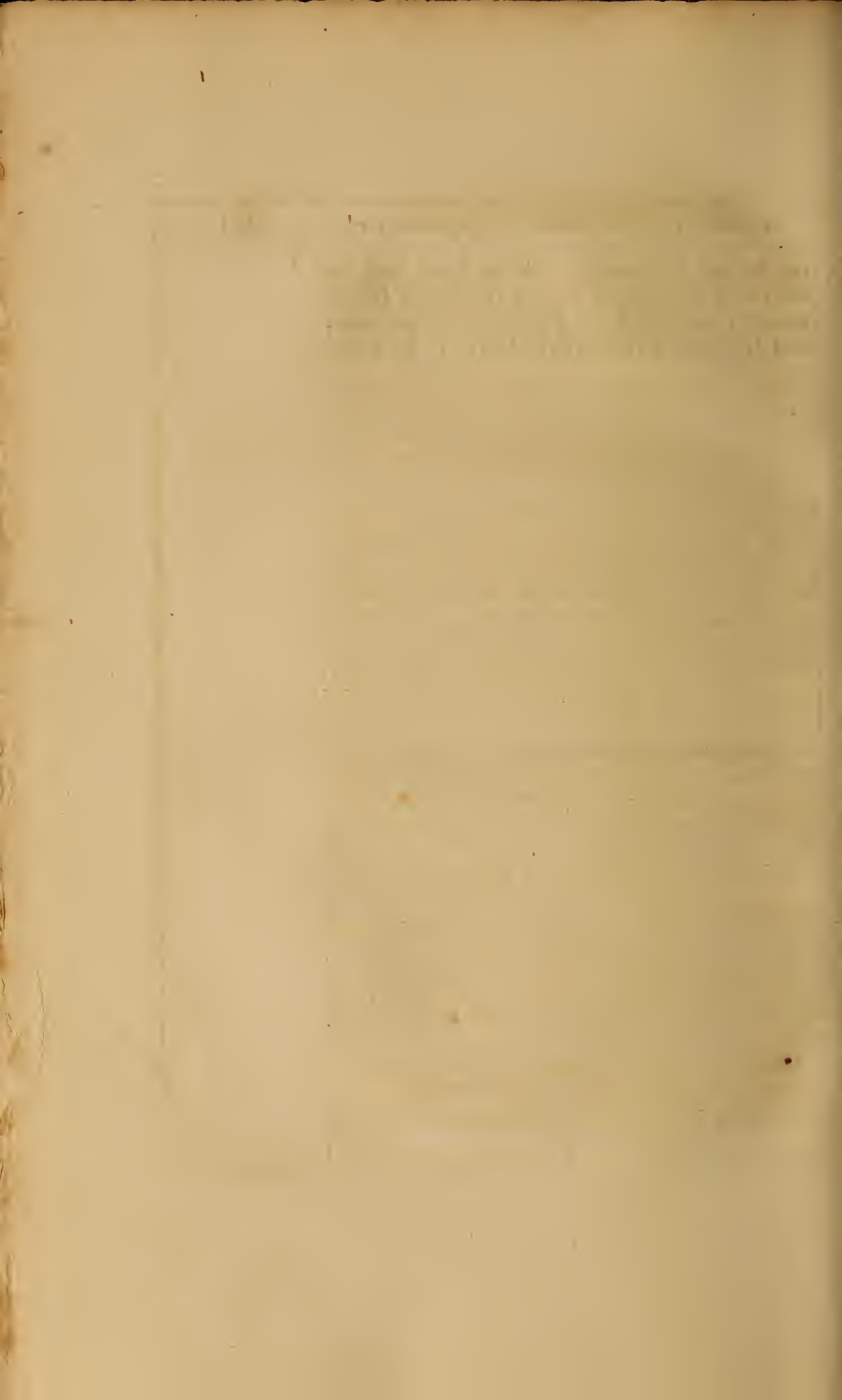
175 Evesham taken by Major-Generall *Massey*, and in it 30 Commanders, and Gentlemen, 500 prisoners, 500 armes, 120 Horse, May 27. 1645.

These Mercies (with many more, which are exprest in the List of Sir *Thomas Fairfax* his victories) hath God bestowed upon Englands Lovers, and Covenant-keeping Friends; for which let God have the glory, the Enemies to Truth and Reformation the shame, and Schismaticall Incendiaries, division and jealousie-contrivers betwixt the two Nations, their due punishment, according

ing to our Covenant; that so God may be one, and his Name one in the three Kingdomes: to which let Englands, Scotlands, and Irelands Friends say, AMEN. So be it.

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A perfect List of the many Victories obtained through the blessings of God by the Parliaments Forces under the command of his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, since the losse of Leicester, being last May, 1645. to this present moneth of June, Anno Dom. 1646. with the names of the Garrisons, Towns, and Castles taken from the Enemy.

1. **T**hat never to be forgotten *Naseby* field; where, after a fierce battel, were routed all the Kings Horse, kild and took all his Foot, with all the Ordnance bag and baggage: Also the Kings Cabinet of Letters took, and since published, and the designe discovered. All this was performed the 14 of June, and after a long march.

2. Leicester regained, June 17. with all the armes and ammunition therein, with 400. men prisoners, 200. horse, which was performed after a very hard march within three dayes afterward.

3. Highworth Garrison taken with all the ammunition.

4. The reliefe of poore oppressed, but faithfull, Town of Taunton July 4. 1645.

5. The retaking of Ilchester in Somersetshire, the 7 of July, with all the ammunition.

6. The routing of *Gorings* Western army neere Langport; taken 10 Colonells, 2000 prisoners, 2000 horse, 4000 armes, 35 Colours

lours of horse, 21 of foot, foure peeces of Ordnance. This was most gallantly performed the tenth of July 1645.

7. The Garrison of Langport taken with all the ammunition therein.

8. The Garrison of Burrough also taken, with all the armes and ammunition upon the 14 of July 1645.

9. Bridgewater, a strong Garrison taken by storm with all the armes and ammunition, July 22. 1645.

10 The city of Bath surrendred with six peeces of Ordnance, and all the ammunition, July 22. 1645.

11. The Club-men in Somersetshire beaten, 2000 armes taken from them, and 300 of the ringleaders, upon the third of August 1645.

12. The strong castle of Sherborne taken by storme, with all the armes and ammunition, Aug. 15. 1645.

13. The castle of Nunney in Somersetshire taken the 8. of September, with all the ammunition.

14. Portshut point commanding Kings Road, taken upon the 11. of September 1645. and afterwards.

15. The strong Citie of Bristoll most gallantly retaken by storme with all the armes and ammunition.

16. The Town and castle of Devizes taken the 22 of September, with all the armes and ammunition.

17. The castle of Farleigh in Somersetshire taken.

18. The castle of Cardif with 16 peeces Ordnance and 400 armes taken the 15 of September, 1645.

19. Lacok House in Wiltshire taken with all the armes and ammunition therein.

20. Barkley castle in Glocestershire taken Septemb. 26.

21. Chedwick castle neere Lime taken, with all the armes and ammunition therein.

22. The strong castle of Pontefract in Yorkshire, with all the armes and ammunition.

Taken by our Brethren of Scotland.

23. The strong Citie and castle of Carlile with all the armes and ammunition. And likewise,

24. The impregnable castle of Scarborough taken.

25. The castle of Rabi in the countie of Duresme taken : as likewise our brethren since took.

26. The castle of Canon in Herefordshire.

The Forces under the command of the Committee of Shrewsbury, have been prosperous in the takeing of

27. Dauly castle, by composition, with all the armes.

28. Shraden castle, by composition, with all the armes.

29. Caos castle, by composition, with all the armes.

30. Stockley castle, by composition, with the armes.

31. Morton-Corbet House, by storme, with the armes.

32. Rowton castle, by composition, with the armes.

33. Linsell Mannor. And

34. Aply House with the losse of very few mens lives, blessed be God for it.

35. The rebellious Army of *Montrosse* subdued and dispersed Septemb. 16. 1645.

36. In the raiseing of the siege of *Pembroke* our English Army was likewise prosperous.

37. Likewise a glorious victory over the Welsh three miles from Hereford, where they were totally routed, 150 of them killed, 700 taken prisoners, foure peeces of Ordnance, five barrels of powder, and 800 armes, with all their carriages and provision, the first of October, 1645.

38. The town and castle of *Haverford West* taken by storme October 3. 1645. and in it two peeces of Ordnance, 140 armes.

39. The castle of *Carew* taken with all the Ammunition therein.

40. The castle of *Picton* in *Pembrokeshire* taken by storme, with all the armes and ammunition.

41. *Cardif* castle in *Glamorganshire* taken with the armes and ammunition therein.

42. The Kings forces totally routed at *Rownton Heath* neer *Chester*, September 24, by Gods blessing upon the Armies under

der the command of the most victorious Major Generall *Poyntz*, where was killed the Earl of Litchfield, 1600 common Souldiers taken prisoners, and 2000 horse, and ten Knights with some 90 commanders.

43. The castle of Sandall taken the second of October 1645. with all the ammunition.

44. The citie and castle of Winchester taken the sixt of October, with all the ammunition therein.

45. The town and castle of Chipstow in Monmouthshire taken Octob. 11. with all the ammunition.

46. Holt-Church Garrison taken by storm, the 13 of October, with all the ammunition.

47. The plundering Garrison of Basing taken by storme with all the armes and ammunition, by the wonderfull blessing of God upon our Forces under the command of that religious, succesfull, and truly valiant, Lieutenant Gen. *Cromwell*, with Col. *Dolbier* Octob. 14. 1645.

48. The town and castle of Carmarthen taken the 14 of Octob. with all the ammunition.

49. Langford House took the 17 of Octob. 1645. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

50. The 17. of Octob. was *Digby* and *Langdale* routed in the North, going for Scotland, their bag and baggage taken, and their journey stayed.

51. The castle of Tiverton neer Exeter taken

taken the 19 of October, with all the ammunition therein.

52. The town and castle of Monmouth taken by storm Octob. 19. with all the ammunition.

53. *Digby* and *Langdale* having again recruited, march again towards Scotland and are again routed by the Scottish Army, bag and baggage taken, and *Langdale* hardly escaped.

54. The Kings Welsh forces under the command of Sir *VWilliam Vaughan* were totally routed by the Forces under the command of Sir *VWilliam Brereton* upon the twenty ninth of October: Taken of the enemy prisoners foure hundred Foot, six hundred Horse, and kild two hundred upon the place, with small losse, blessed be God for it.

55. The castle of Boulton, taken by composition, with all the arms and ammunition.

56. Shelford House taken by storme, with all the ammunition and armes, October 1645.

57. Wharton House neere Newark taken by composition, with all the armes and ammunition.

58. The strong castle of Beeston in Cheshire taken by composition, with the ammunition therein.

59. The Fort of Latham taken by composition with all the armes and ammunition.

60. The citie of Hereford taken by stratagem

gem Decemb. 18. with all the armes and ammunition.

61. The castle of Embleton in Carmarthenshire taken by composition, December 29. 1645.

62. The castle of Skipton taken the 22 of December, with all the armes and ammunition.

63. The town of Tidbury taken by Sir *Iohn Gell*, with all the armes and ammunition.

64. The Garrison of Fulford neere Exeter taken, with all the ammunition.

65 Chillington House neer Exeter taken by a sudden storm, with all the ammunition, Decem. 28. 1645.

66 Pouldram house neer Exeter taken by storme, Decemb. 29.

67 Plymouth relieved, and the Kings Forces beaten, Jan. 2. 1645.

68 The fort of Canterbury taken by a sudden storm, Jan. 4.

69 Budex Church neer Plymouth taken by storm, and in it 100 prisoners, 100. horse, 200. armes, Jan. 9. 1645.

70 Sir *Francis Drakes* house taken Jan. 12. by storm, and in it 100. prisoners, besides other ammunition.

71 The town and castle of Dartmouth taken, Jan. 18. and in it one Earl, two Colonels, 5. Lievtenant-Colonels, 3. Majors, 15. Captains, 22 Lievtenants, 12 Ensignes, 900 common Souldiers, 120 peeces of ordnance, two ships, and all the ammunition.

72 The castle of Belvoir taken by composition, Jan. 20. 1645.

73 The city of Chester taken, with great store of armes and ammunition, by Sir *William Brereton*, Jan. 29.

74 The town of Torrington taken by storme.

75 The Prince and *L. Hopton* routed in the West, 400 taken, with 200 horse, the rest fled.

76 Cardiffe relieved by Ma. Gen. *Laugherne*.

77 The Kings Forces in Wales totally routed by the said Major Generall *Laugherne*, 800 common Souldiers taken, 75 commanders, 250 slain, bag and baggage taken.

78 Corf castle in Dorsetshire taken by storm and stratagem, with all the armes and ammunition.

79 The Kings Forces having surprized Abbington, were by the Garrison souldiers beaten out with great losse, in which service *Col. Pane* the Governour behaved himselfe gallantly.

80 The Forces under the command of Major-Generall *Web* were routed Ian. 5. and many prisoners taken.

81 Ashby-de-la-Zouch surrendered upon composition, with all the ammunition, March 2. 1645.

82 Chirk castle surrendered to Sir *Thomas Middleton*.

83 Launceston taken, and Bodman quit-
ted by the enemy in the West.

84. Listell taken, and foure load of am-
munition of the Lord *Hoptons*.

85. Saltash taken, and in it five peeces of
Ordnance.

86. Ward-bridge and Temple-Guard ta-
ken, and the enemy totally routed and fled.

87. The town of Litchfield taken by Sir
William Brereton, March 5. with the losse
of three men.

88. Sir *R. Hoptons* forces consisting of
5000 horse, disbanded, and delivered up to
Sir *Tho. Fairfax*.

89 Sir *Iacob Ashley* totally routed, and
himselfe with 1500 men and horse taken,
with all their bag and baggage, March 21.
1645.

90. Dennis castle and Felford haven ta-
ken, with 26 pieces of Ordnance in a Dun-
kirk ship that was comming for reliefe of
Pedennis.

91 The Fort of Axmouth is surrendered:
they were to march forth with their swords
only.

92. Inch House neer Plimouth taken with
foure peeces of Ordnance, and 90 Muskets
in it.

93. High Ark hall in Shropshire taken
the 27 of March. 1646. with all the ammu-
nition.

94. Hilford Fort in the West surren-
dred, and in it 26 peeces of Ordnance.

95. The strong castle of Dennington sur-
rendred

surrendered, with all the ammunition, to Col. *Dolbier*.

96. Bridgenorth Town taken by storme, the second of April. 1646. with all the ammunition.

97. The castle with the Isle of Portland surrendered: with the armes and ammunition.

98. The Kings body of horse routed neer Faringdon, by Major *Blunden*, where was taken 300 Horse, 200. men, and many arms.

99. Exeter taken by composition, April 13. 1646. with all the arms and ammunition therein.

100. Ruthen castle surrendered to Lieutenant Generall *Mitton*: with all the ammunition, bag and baggage, April 13.

101. Barnstaple surrendered by composition with all the armes to Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, April 14.

102. The Fort of Ilford-comb, taken by storm.

103. S. Michaels Mount neer Pendennis castle, surrendered, a very considerable place.

104. Aberistwith castle in Wales surrendered to Col. *Powel*, with all the ammunition, April 16.

105. Dunster castle in the West surrendered to Col. *Black*, Ap. 19. with all the ammunition.

106 The castle of Tidbury surrendered to Sir *VVilliam Brereton* April 20. with all the arms.

107. Woodstock Mannor surrendered to Col. *Ireton*, and Col. *Rainsborough*, April 27.

108. The castle of Bridgenorth surrendered.

109. The strong castle of Banbury surrendered to Colonell *Whaley*.

110. The Garrison of Newark surrendered to the Commissioners of both Kingdomes. And his Majesties coming to our brethren of Scotland.

111. Penrin in Wales the Bishop of Yorks house, surrendered to Colonell *Milton*.

112. Dudley castle in Staffordshire surrendered to Sir *William Brereton* May 12.

113. Hartlebury castle surrendered to Colonell *Morgan* May 16. with all the ammunition.

114. Ludlow castle and towne surrendered to Colonell *Birch*, June 1. 1646.

115. Radcot-house surrendered to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*.

116. The town and castle of Caernarvan surrendered.

117. The strong Garrison of Bostol-house surrendered.

118. Sherburn-house surrendered to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*.

119. The strong citie of Oxford, his Majesties chief Garrison, surrendered, with all the ammunition.

120. The Garrison of Faringdon surrendered

July

July 1646.

The City of Worcester with all the ammunition.

Lichfield Close taken with all the ammunition.

Wallingford-Castle taken.

In August 1646.

The castle of Gothridge taken.

The castle of Rothian taken.

Ragland castle surrendred.

Pendennis castle surrendred.

Flint castle surrendred.

The Isle of Cily surrendred.

Denbigh castle surrendred.

Conway Castle taken.

Harleigh castle taken.

Holt castle taken.

The Isle of man taken.

The Isle of Garnsey taken.

The Isle of Iersey taken.

A Catalogue of the Earles, Lords, Knights, Generalls, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captaines, and Gentlemen of worth and quality slain on the Parliament and Kings side, since the beginning of our un-civil civil Warrs ; With the number of Common Souldiers slain on both sides : As also a List of those that have fled out of the Kingdome.

Of the Parliament side these following slain.

THE Lord S. John slain at Edg-hil fight.

The Lord Brook slain at Lichfield.

Sir William Fairfax brother to the Lord Fairfax slain at the raising of the siege before Mountgomery castle.

Sir John Meldrum mortally wounded in the admirable service performed by him at Scarborough Castle.

Major Generall Charls Fairfax, brother to his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, slain at Marston-Moor fight.

Colonell Charls Essex slain at Edg-hil fight.

Lieutenant Colonell Ramsey slain also at Edg-hil fight.

Colonell Tucker slain at Newbury fight.

Serjeant Major Quarles slain at Branford.

Serjeant Major Stawhan slain at the fearfull fight betwixt Friznol-hil and Tough-hil.

Capt. George Massey slain at Newbery fight.

Captain Hunt slain at Newbery fight.

Captain Lazy slain at Branford fight.

Captain

Captain Lister slain at Tadcaster fight.
 Captain Nutty slain at the siege of Reading.

Captain Williams slain neer Oswestry.
 Cap. Lieut. Fletcher slain neer Oswestry.
 Lieutenant Richard Macock slain at the
 siege of Ragland Castle.

Captain Pue slain at Marston-Moor fight.
 Mr. Hugh Popham slain.

Major Burton slain.

Major Haynes slain at St. Beaúdeux.

Captain Dove slain at Sherborn Castle.

Two other Captains, whose names are
 not perfectly known, slain there also.

Lieut. Col. Ingoldsby slain at Hilford
 castle.

Captain Allen slain neer Burleigh Gar-
 rison.

Major Sidenham slain at Melcomb.

Captain Oglesby.

Major Jackson.

Major Bradbury.

Major Fitz Simons.

Colonell John Gunter.

The full number 33.

*Slain on the Kings side these
 following.*

The Earl of Lindsey Lord General of
 his Majesties Forces slain at Edg-hil.

The L. George Stuart slain also at Edg-
 hil.

The Lord John Stuart slain at Cheriton.

The Lord Bernard Stuart slain at Rou-
 ton

ton Heath: All these three Lords being of blood royal, brothers to the Duke of Lenox.

The Earl of Northampton slain neer Stafford.

The Earl of Denbigh slain neer Brimingham.

The Marquesse of Viville slain at Newbery fight.

E. of Caernarvan slain at Newberie fight.

The Earl of Sunderland.

The Earl of Kingston after he was taken prisoner, going in a Pinace towards Hull, by the Earl of Newcastles Cavaliers that thought to have rescued him was shot to death and none hurt besides him.

The Lord Grandison.

The Lord Faulkland.

The Lord Darcy, eldest son to the Earl of Munmouth slain at Marston-Moor fight.

Lord Ashton slain neer Dudley Castle.

Generall Cavendish slain at Gainsborough.

Generall Mynne slain at Ridmarly.

Sir Edward Verny the Kings Standard-bearer slain at Edg-hil fight.

Sir Joh. Harper slain at Bradford in York-sh.

Sir Bevil Greenvil son to the Marquesse of Hartford slain neer Marsh-field.

Sir George Bowlesslain neer Horn-castle.

Sir William Wentworth brother to the Earl of Strafford.

Sir Francis Dacres neer kinsman to the Lord Dacres.

Y

Sir

Sir William Lambton.
 Sir Marmaduke Ludson.
 Sir Thomas Metton.
 Monsieur S. Paul a French Gentleman.
 Sir Richard Goodhil.
 Sir William Crofts slain near Stoaksey
 Castle.
 Sir Thomas Nott slain at Highworth in
 Wiltshire.
 Colonell Owen slaine at Holt bridge.
 Sir Bryan Stapleton.
 Sir Francis Carnabie.
 Sir Richard Hutton.
 Colonell Monroe slain at Edg-hil fight.
 Colonell Wane slain neer Nantwich.
 Colonell Ewers.
 Colonell Roper.
 Colonell Slingsby
 Colonell Fenwick
 Colonell Prideaux
 Colonell Atkins } slaine..
 Col. Marrow slain neer Crowton House.
 Col. Baynes slain at Malpass.
 Col. Connyers slain also at Malpass.
 Generall Gorings brother slain at New-
 bery fight.
 Colonell Hauton slain neer Namptwich.
 Generall Gorings Quarter-Master Gene-
 rall of Horse.
 Generall Gorings Quarter-Master of
 Foot.
 Colonell Philips slain neer Winchester.
 Lievtenant Colonell Howard slain also
 neer Marsh-field.

Lievtenant

Lieutenant Colonell Bowles slain at Alton in Surrey.

Lieutenant Colonel Lister slain neer Namptwich.

Lieutenant Colonell Stonywood slain.

Serjeant Major Beaumont drowned neer Leeds.

Serjeant Major Purvey slain at Preston.

Serjeant Major Smith slain at Gainsbrough.

Serjeant Major Lower slain neer Marshfield.

Mayor Wells slain at Glocester.

The Major of Preston slaine.

Major Heskith slain at Malpass.

Major Trevillian slain.

Major Hatton Farmer slaine neer Abington.

Major Pilkinton slaine in Worcestershire.

Major Duet slain neer Radcot-bridge.

Major Heynes slaine.

Major Pollard slaine at Dartmouth.

Captaine Wray

Captaine Bins

Captaine Houghton

Captaine Baggot

} slaine

Captaine James slain neer Marshfield.

Captaine Cornisham slaine.

Captain Plunket slain about Strozby Heath.

Sir Joh. Smith, brother to the L. Cottington.

Major Threave

Captain Fry

} slaine.

Colonell

Colonell Billingsly'slaine.
Capt. Cottington slain neer Ruthen-
castle.

Major Cafts slaine at Basing-house.

Six Priests slain at Basing-house.

Lieutenant-Colonell Gardner slaine neare
Winchester.

The full number 82.

With divers more of quality which were
found dead after severall fights, but to the
Parliaments forces unknown.

At

*Common Souldiers slaine on the Parliaments
side.*

A T Babell hill	6
At Portsmouth	1
At Manchestr	4
At Keinton	380
At Brainford about	160
At Winchester	14
At Tadcaster	8
At Bradford	15
At Henley	8
At Leeds	12
At Namptwich	33
At Seybridge	16
At Preston	4
Neare Stafford	40
At Middlewich	6
At Lichfield close	98
At Dorchester 1 Captain	1
At Causam-bridg	5
At High Arcall	40
At Hereford	1
At Stafford	1
Neare Newark	2
At the Trench	11
Neare Nottingham	10
At Friznot hill	18
At Glocester siege	8
At Newbery fight 170. at Burleigh-house 7.	
In Kent 8. At Weem	5
At Alton	5
At Plimouth siege raising	16
At raising the siege of Namptich	2
At Lincoln storm	115.
At	

At Milbrook	6.
At an assault at Lime	18.
Of the Garrison at Lime	16.
At Dudley castle	17.
At Marston Moor near York	340.
At Newbridg	40.
In Cornwall	28.
At Mountgomery castle	40.
At Beezly	10.
At Peel	1.
At Helmsley Castle	4.
At Heightley	9.
At Weymouth	10.
At Holt bridg	6.
Near Tedbury	7.
At Taunton	100.
At Evesham	5.
At Naseby	300.
At Barkley castle	3.
At Sherburn castle taking	210.
At Basing	40.
At Sherburn	8.
At Carlile sands	30.
At Beaudeaux	30.
At Bristol	160.
At Torrington	20.
At Cardif many hurt.	

*The totall number of common
Souldiers on the Parlia-
ments side in all 2533.*

Slain

*Slain on the Enemies side of the
Inferiour sort.*

At the Leaguer before Hull	23.
At Coventry	70.
At Southam by L. Brooks forces	40.
At Sherburn castle or Babel hil	20.
At Caldrot by Mr. Purfreys household	18.
At Portsmouth of Col. Gorings	3.
At Worcester fight divers, the number unknown, its supposed	100.
At Manchester of the E. of Darby's	200.
At Keinton fight	2000.
At Branford severall Cart-loads, sup- posed that were slain	100.
At Winchester	20.
At Tadcaster of Newcastles men	200.
At Chichester	1.
At Bradford by Sir Thomas Fairfax a- gainst Newcastle	100.
At Burford of Birons men	7.
At Newbridg	2.
At Henly of the L. Grandisons	30.
At Leeds of Newcastles men	28.
At Namptwich about	40.
And many mortally wounded.	
At Preston of quality	8.
At Madbury	100.
Neer Stafford of the E. of Northamp- tons men	140.
At Middlewich of Sir Tho. Ashtons	30.
Neer Malmsbury	10.
In the Forrest of Dean by Sir W. Wal- ler	600.
At Lichfield close	30
At	At

At Sherborn town	10
At Dorchester	60
At Causam bridge	100
At Hereford	20
At the taking of Stafford by Sir William Brereton	3
Neer Newark by Col. Cromwell	100
At Whit-Church	150
Neer Nottingham divers, but of note	4
At Friznol hill	200
At Gloucester siege at least	220
In skirmish at Auburn hills	80
At Newbery fight of dead and wounded, 140 cart-load.	
Slain about	200
In the pursuit neer Reading	100
At Gainsborough siege raising	300
At Stamford	200
Neer Burleigh of club-men	50
In Kent at Tunbridge	20
In fight by the E. of Manchester neer Horn-castle	1000
At Weem 6 cart-load of dead, about	60
At Plimouth	25
At Alton	40
At Plimouth siege raising	100
At Winsby fight	100
At Nampthwich siege	500
Slain in raising the siege	800
By the L. Fairfax neer Hull	30
Neer Nottingham	100
By Col. Lambert at Bradford	100
At Alrezford	400
At the storming of Lincoln	400
At	

At Lime	140
At an assault against Lime by strata- gem	400
At Dudley castle by the E. of Den- bigh	100
In all against Lime in that siege	2000
At Marston Moor	4150
In Penbroke-shire by Colon. Laughorn and Cap. Mitton	500
At New bridg	200
At Ridmarly	100
Neer Crowton house by S. W. Brere- ton	400
At Mountgomery castle	500
At Pool	16
At Newbery	200
At Taunton siege	1000
At Nazeby	800
Besides Irish Queans	300
At Langport	220
At Routon Heath	400
At Bazing house	300

The full number 21560

*A List of those that have fled out of the
Kingdom.*

THe Lord Goring senior.
Sir Iohn Finch, &c.
Sir Francis Windebank
The Lord George Digby.
The Earle of Yarmouth.
The Lord Percy.
The Marquis of Newcastle.
The L. Widrington.
Sir Hugh Cholmley.

Z

The

The L. Goring junior.
General Hinderson.
The L. Newport.
Mr. Walt. Mountague.
L. Culpepper.
The E. of Huntington.
The L. of Loughborough.
The E. of Northampton.
Sir Rich. Greenville.
Sir Nich. Crispe.
L. Hopton
The L. Wentworth.
The L. Capel.
Sir Endi: Porter.
Major General Taplane.
Sir VVil. Neave.
M. Ashburnham, with many others.

Courteous Reader, take notice that many more were slain at other places, but in regard I could not have certain intelligence of them, I thought it fit rather to break off then to proceed superfluously, here being all that were slain in chiefe Battels and Skirmishes at the most remarkable Towns and Castles that were besieged and taken by storm from the Enemy.

FINIS.



*An Addition of the late proceedings of the
Army to this present.*

IN April 1648 a great tumult, insurrection, and mutiny first began on the Lords day in the afternoon in the County of *Middlesex*, where they seized on the colours of one of the Trained Bands, of the said County, & being dispersed by some of the Lord G. forces did gather together within the City of *London*, and liberties thereof, and in a riotous manner did breake open divers houses, and Magazens, and took away plate and mony and seized upon the drums of the trained Bands, seized upon the Gates, Chaines, and Watches, marched to the Lord Mayors, and shot into his house, beate back his Guards, and killed one of them, came to the Magazeen at *Leaden-hall*, but by the speedy and seasonable aide of the Lo. G. Horse, their Drak & coulors were taken, for which the Militia in the name of the City, by unanimous consent of the Common-Councel, was to return to his Excellency the Lord Generall hearty thanks.

A rising in *Norwich*, where they seised upon the Magazin, and those that fired the same were destroyed, but those that were
cor-

cordiall friends to the Parliam. being underneath, the house fell part of it upon them, that part below them were all saved, one having his head seen, was digged out, after he was out, he told of others, until all were digged out without losse of life or limbe.

The old Lord *Goring* was on the 5 of June 1648. proclaimed Generall of the Kentish forces upon the hill neer *Alisford*, where their body was drawn up, consisting of 8000 men, and 3000 more in *Maidston* and *Alisford* coming as a fresh supply, there were 300 slaine and about 1300 prisoners, among which were Gentlemen of good quality, Sir *Gamaliell Dudley*, Sir *William Brookman*, Esq; *Scot*, Maj. *Price* and others, there were about 500 Horse, 3000 Armes, nine foot colours, and eight peeeces of Cannon, with store of Ammunition taken: their word was KING and KENT, ours TRUTH, the rest marched over *Rochester* bridge with about 3000 Horse and Foot, most of them were Cavaliers Prentices, and water-men, these fled over the water into *Essex* by *Woolidge* and *Greenwich*.

June 30 1648. 600 horse met for the King about *Kingstone*, and the Duke of *Buckingham* with them, Lord *Francis*, Earle of *Holland*, Lo. *Andrew*, Lo. *Camden*, and others.

Proclamation was made, that they expected the Parliament would have settled the
the

the Kingdome, but because they would not, they would fetch the King, and live and dye with him to settle it, also Col. *Leg* and others of the Kings Officers.

Captain *Pritty* with a party of Horse from *Windsor* fell into *Kingston* and took 20 prisoners, and beate all the Royalists out of the town.

6 July Lord *Gray* of *Groby* sent a party of Horse under Colonell *Hacket*, took 200 of them and routed the whole body of them near *Wiloby*.

5 July Col. *Rossiter* had a victory against the *Pontefret* forces, 4 Cornets, 2 Ensignes, 42 Gentlemen of quality, 500 Prisoners were all Horse except 100 Dragoones, 8 Carriages taken with Armes and Ammunition, Col. *Pocklington*, Col. *Cholmley* slaine; all their Coulours bag and baggage taken.

10 July was defeated totally the Royall party, with the Earl of *Holland* at *St. Needs* by a party of Horse commanded by Col. *Scroop* sent from the Leagure before *Colchester*, the Parliaments Forlorne charged, and routed them before the body came up, but when the body came up, they in an instant fled severall waies yet many fell, the Duke of *Buckingham* fled with about 60 Hors towards *Lincolnshire*, the E. of *Holland* was taken in his chamber, Sir *Gil. Gerrard*, Col. *Skemisher*, M. *Holland*, M. *Sleping*, Lieu. Col. *Goodwin*, C. *Dolbeire* slain, C. *Leg*. wounded, 10 pri-

prisoners taken, *Kenelm Digbyes* son slain. 100 gallant Horse taken, good store of gold and silver, good cloaths, weapons good store.

10 July. 1648. was surrendered *Pembroke* Towne and Castle to Lieut. Gen. *Crumwell* for the use of the Parliament, upon honourable termes, The Commanders were to depart the Kingdom & not to return within two years, other gentlemen and private souldiers had free liberty to goe to their habitations.

1 July 1648, Were prisoners taken in Northumberland by Col. *Lilburn*, of which Col. *Grey* commander in chiefe, 300 Souldiers, between 4 and 500 Horse and many Arms, they were 1200 and Coll. *Lilburne* 900, 600 from *Barwicke* should have joyned with Col. *Grey* that day.

A great defeate given to the enemies forces in *Wales* under *Laughorne*, he was eight thousand, and we were three thousand and took them prisoners. And *Chepstow*, and other Garrisons were there reduced: As also *Appleby* Castle, *Brugham* & other places of strength in the North, And *Waymor* Castle in *Kent*. A good successe in North *Wales* against Sir *John Owin*.

The defeat of Sir *Henry Lingen* and his party, on the 17th of the same month in *Montgomeryshire*, by the Forces under the Command of Colonell *Horton*, and Major *Robert Harley*, and Col. *Dingley*.

Newcastle 10 Aug. 1648. Lieu. Col. *Lilburn* Deputy Governour of *Tinmouth*, sends most
of

of his owne souldiers in parties abroad, and declares for the King and Himselfe, armed such prisoners that were in the Castle, The Officer that kept the Armes being but a Corporal he ran through for refusing to deliver them; a sadde and ominous action, some leap over the wall to give Sir *Arthur Hazleridge* our Governour notice.

In the interim, *Lilburne* summons all the saylors and others to come in and assist him for the King: Sir *Arthur* in the meane time sends a party under Lieut. Col. *Ashfield*, also with a 100 Dragoones, who with such ladders as could be got, got thither before morning, yet not so private but some shot was made, they fall to storming, Major *Cobbit* leading on the Forlorn, and after a hot dispute the Castle was recovered, all in armes put to the sword, the Lieut. Col. found dead, whom a Souldier espied, cuts off his head, and sets it upon a pole on the wall where it now stands, crying, *God blesse the Parliament*. The Souldiers got at least 2000 li. in money and plate, which was laid up by Lieu. Col. *Lilburnes* Royall friends.

Aug. 14. 1648. 800 land souldiers and saylors came to land, with a resolution to fall upon Col. *Riches* & Col. *Hewsons* men, as they lay intrenched, but being discovered 300 Musketeers were drawn out of Col. *Hewsons*, Col. Maj. *Husbands* mounted 100 Horse, The Princes forces marched up with a great resolution, the Major wheelles about
in

in way of retreate which occasioned them to advance in conceit of a victory, the horse flanked them, the 300 Muketiers at the same time discharged, and presently the Princes party is in disorder; the Parliaments fell to execution, neere 200 slaine on the place, many of quality taken, 100 prisoners, 300 Armes, the rest wounded and fled.

Sandoune delivered up.

It is observable, that Aug. 17 the Covenant was taken in *Scotl.* and their Army on Aug. 17 was routed for the violation thereof in *England*.

A List of the Particulars of the Victory against the Scots from the first to the last.

Taken Prisoners.

Duke *Hamilton* Lord Gen. the E. of *Callendor* L. G. and two Earles besides, Maj. Gen. *Vanrusk*. Lieu. Col. *Bayley*, five Lords, five Knights, 16 Colonels, 20 Lieutenant Colonels, 25 Serjeant Majors, 70 Captaines, 100 Lieutenants, 90 Ensignes, 30 Cornets. 8 Trumpeters, 350 inferiour Officers, 300 Servants.

Taken in all

9000 Souldiers by L. Gen. *Crum*. 2000 souldiers in severall places, 3000 Souldiers in *Vtoaxter*, 4000 Horse, 3500 Horse Armes, 15000 foot armes, 160 Colours, 2500 slain.

Ours under the command of Lieut. Gen. *Crumwell* was but 8600.

Scar-

Letters were read in the House of Commons from Col. *Rich* that he, Col. *Hewson*, &c. have taken *Deale* Castle for the Parliament, Officers, and Souldiers to march away, and leave all behinde them, giving their faith never to engage against the Parliament. There marched out Captaine *Wynn* the Governour, and 200 more, besides 16 that were sicke.

Aug. 19 Taken Prisoners in Colch. The E. of Norwich, L. Capel, L. Louborough, Sir Charl. Lucas, was shot to death Sir Geor. Lyle, was likewise shot to death, Sir William Compton, Sir Barn. Gascoign, Sir Abra. Skipman, Sir Hugh Oreley, Sir Hen. Appleton, Sir Rich: Mauleverer. Sir Lodo. Dyer: Sir Char. Hastings, &c. Collo-nels, Wil: Maxey, Farre, Ayloff, Bard: Hamond, Till, Heath, Tewk, Chester, Gilburt, Culpepper, Saver, Slingsby, Lancaster, &c. 183 Knights, Col. and Esquires. 300 other Officers, 3067 Souldiers, 5000 Armes, 26 Ordnance.

Scarborough taken by Col. *Bethel* by storme, with the losse of six men, and some wounded, and 35 of the Enemy slain, and neer 200 prisoners, *Septemb. 16. 1648.*

The Names of those that are appointed to attend his Majesty during the Treaty.

Duke of *Richmond*, Marquesse of *Hertford*, E. of *Southampton*, Earle of *Lindsey*, *George Kirke*, *James Leviston*, *Henry Murray*, *Thomas Davis*, *Hugh Henne*, *Humphery Rogers*, *William Levet*, *John Rivers*, Sir *Ed. Sidenham*, *Rob. Tirwhit*, *John Howsdon*, *Mrs. Wheeler* with such maides as she shall make choice of. Sir *Fowlke Gre-vile*, Capt. *Titus*, Cap. *Burrowes*, M. *Cres-*

A List of the persons to attend his Majesty, &c.

set, M. Ansley, M. Firebrace. Dr. Juxon, Dr. Dupper, Dr. Sanderson, Dr. Turner, and Doctor Honynwood, Sir Thomas Gardner, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Mr. Jeffery Palmer, Mr. Thomas Cooke, Mr. Jo. Vaughan, Edward Walker Esquire, Mr. Philip Warwicke, Mr. Nicholas Owdart, Mr. Charles Whitacre, Mr. Philip Newton, Mr. Clement Kinnersey, Dr. Ducke, Dr. Reves two civill Lawyers.

The names of the Commissioners sent from the Parliament.

Of the Lords House.

The Earle of Northumberland, Earle of Pembroke, Earle of Salisbury, Earle of Middlesex, Viscount Sea.

And of the House of Commons.

The Lord Wayneman, Sir Henry Vaine, Sir John Pots, Mr. Crew, Mr. William Perepoint, Mr. Denzill Hollis: Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Mr. Glin, Mr. Bulkeley, and Mr. Samuëll Browne.

Chaplaines for the Commissioners, Mr. Caroll, Mr. Seymer, Mr. Hearle, Mr. Vines, Mr. Marshall.

FINIS.



Robert Earle of Essex his Excellencie
 Lord Generall of the Parli^{mts} Army etc:
 lately deceased







*The Right Hon.^{ble} Robert Earle of
Warwick Lord Rich of Leeze & Lord
High Admirall of the Seas*



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a signature or inscription.]



S^r John Meldrum



Portrait of a man



*The right Honourable the
Lord Willoughby of Parham etc.*





*S^r. William Brereton Major Gen:
of Cheshire Staffordshire and
Lancashire*



Portrait of a man, possibly a saint or historical figure, with a beard and long hair, wearing a striped garment. The text below the portrait is faint and illegible.



*Richard Bronne Esq. Major Generall
of Oxon Berkshire & Buckingham .*





*The right Honourable the
Lord Roberts*





Edward Massey Esq. Major Generall
of the west





*The most Excellent S^r Thomas Fairfax
Captin Generall of the Armyes etc :*



The portrait of the person is very faint and appears to be a reproduction of a historical image. The text below the portrait is also very faint and illegible, but it seems to be a caption or a title. The text is written in a cursive or script font, which is typical of historical documents. The overall quality of the image is poor, with significant fading and noise.



*The Religious successfull and truly Valliant
Lieutenant Generall Cromwell*



Portrait of a man, possibly a historical figure, wearing a dark coat and a white cravat. The image is faint and appears to be a reproduction or a very light print.



Major Generall Poyntz



Portrait of a man with a long beard and hair, wearing a dark garment.



*Phillip Skippon Esq. Major
Generall of the Army etc:*



Very faint, illegible text, likely a name or title, possibly "Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]".



*Basil Feilding Earle of
Denbigh &c:*





*The right Hon^{ble} Robert Lord
Brooke etc: was shot at Lichfeild*



Mr. Henry Thomas
of the County of Middlesex



*The right Honourable the
Earle of Calender etc:*





*The most Noble Ferdinand
Lord Fairfax Generall of the
Northern Countyes*



Portrait of a woman, 18th century.
The figure is seated, wearing a high-collared dress.
The background is a plain, light color.



S^r William Balfore etc.



St. William of Bourges



Henry Gray Earle of Stamford
Lord Gray of Groby Bonville &c:



[Faint, illegible text, likely a signature or inscription.]



*His Excellence Alexander Lesley
Generall of the Scotch Army*





*The right Hon^{ble} Edward Earle of
Manchester &c: Major Generall of
the Association*



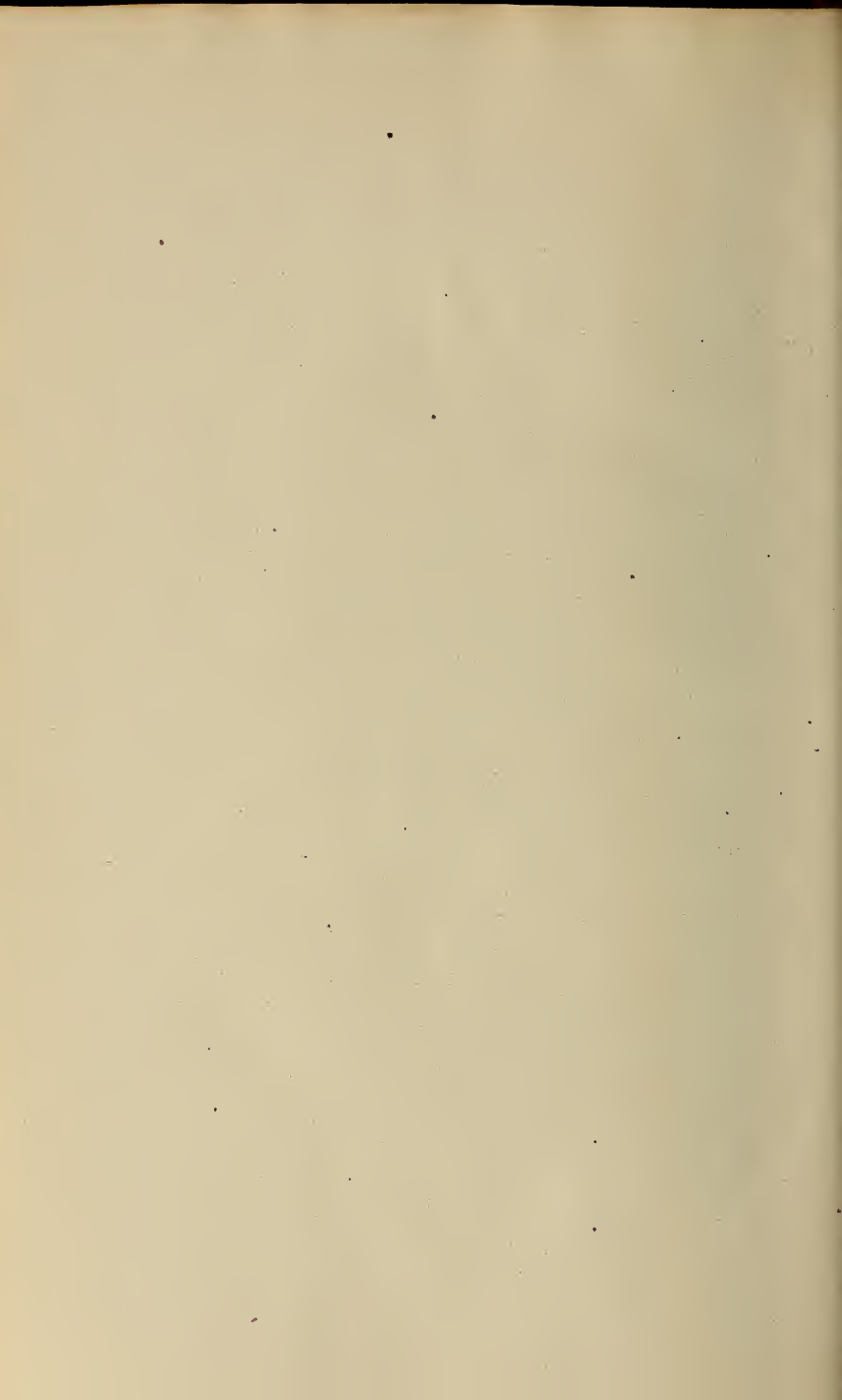
Portrait of a man, possibly a historical figure, with long hair and a beard, wearing a dark, patterned garment. The text below the portrait is illegible due to fading.



*S^r William Waller Major Gen:
of Surry Sussex & Hampshire*



Portrait of a man, possibly a historical figure, wearing a dark coat and a light-colored cravat. The image is faint and appears to be a reproduction or a very light print.







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